A

TRIP

TO THE

MOON.

By Mr. *MURTAGH Mc. DERMOT.*

CONTAINING

Some Obſervations and Reflections, made by him during his Stay in that *Planet*, upon the Manners of the Inhabitants.

Quæ genus aut Flexum variant Heteroclita ſunto.
Lill. Gram.

——Ridentem dicere verum
——quid vetat. Hor.

Printed at *DUBLIN:*
And Reprinted at *LONDON*, for J. ROBERTS in *Warwick-Lane*. M DCC XXVIII.

(Price One Shilling.)

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THE

PREFACE.

I *AM not ignorant to what Danger Treatiſes of this Nature are liable, on account of a Miſtake that prevails among the more ignorant Sort, who deny the Tranſmigration of an Inhabitant of one Planet to another, as firmly as they deny the Tranſmigration of Souls from one Body to another. But tho' I do not take upon me to defend the latter, ſince I dare not pretend to argue better than* Pythagoras *has done, yet I hold the former, and bring the moſt convincing Argument for it, Experience. I went, I ſaw, I return'd; I ventur'd my Life many Times for the Information of my* Countrymen, *who, I hope, will ſhortly by their own Ingenuity, confirm what I have ſaid. There is one Objection againſt this Piece, which I think ought to be remov'd. It may be ſaid, that the Author never has been in the* Moon, *ſince he relates very little, but what is obſervable among us, for he talks of* Plays, Coffee-Houſes, Balls, Ladies, Tea, Intriguing, Pythagoreans, *and other Things, which may be eaſily apply'd to our ſelves, and are in Uſe among us. To this I anſwer,*

Firſt, That to condemn a Man without ſufficient Evidence, is contrary to our Iriſh *Statutes, neither can ſuch Evidence be had, till ſome Body arrives from the*

Moon, *who I am ſure will bear Witneſs to all I have ſet down.*

Secondly, The Similitude of Manners is but a weak Objection. Does not every Body know that Nature in all her Works delights in Uniformity? Why then may not the Inhabitants of our ſecondary Planet be like us in their Behaviour? I doubt not, but if I had ſeen more of them I ſhould have been able to deſcribe Perſons like ſome of our Neighbours. As to what is ſaid concerning Government, let none miſapply it: I had ſworn Allegiance to King George *the Firſt of glorious Memory, before my Departure, and was always firmly attach'd to the* Hanoverian *Succeſſion, againſt the baſe Pretenſions of a cowardly, ſpurious,* Popiſh Pretender; *beſides, a monarchical Government can never be applied with the the leaſt probability to the Crown of* Great Britain. *In the next Place, let me make ſome Apology for endeavouring to account for ſome Things in an uncommon Manner.*

The beſt Philoſophers have been famous for their own Conjectures, ſome of which I have follow'd, and made bold to add my own, where they were not very poſitive. Other Accounts I have related according to the receiv'd Doctrine of the Moon, *for which I am oblig'd to my dear Friend* Tckbrff.

What has been ſaid, may ſuffice to vindicate me from ſuch Aſperſions as evil-minded Perſons may caſt upon me, who look no higher than their own native Earth. It remains that I addreſs my ſelf to thoſe of a more generous Diſpoſition, who I hope will excuſe ſmall Faults, and impute them rather to my Ignorance, than to any deſign of impoſing on the Publick.

A Trip to the Moon, &c.

CHAP. I.

Containing an Account of the Author's *Deſign to travel. His going to Sea. His Arrival at* Teneriffe. *His Aſcent to the* Peak. *His being taken up by a Whirlwind. The Manner of his Journey towards the* Moon. *Some Reflections made by the Way. His Arrival at the* Moon, *and what happened thereupon.*

TO ſatisfy a violent Inclination which I always had to ſee foreign Countries, and being incapacitated by my Circumſtances to travel barely for the Improvement of my Mind, I thought it moſt adviſeable to turn Sailor; and in purſuance to my Deſign, I bound my ſelf to one *James Anderſon*, Maſter of the *Runner*, a Veſſel of about 75 Tun, (tho' the *Cuſtom-Houſe* had it but 70) belonging to *Dublin*, in the Year 1718. This I did againſt the Will of my Mother, my Father being dead a little before, of which I have many Times ſince repented, and obſerv'd, that thoſe who will not be directed by their Parents, meet with ill Succeſs in their Undertakings.

On the 6th of *June* 1718, we ſet ſail for the *Canaries*, being loaden with Beef, Butter, Cheeſe, Candles and Soap, and in a few Hours got clear of the Land. But here I cannot but mention the ſad Condition my Mother was in at our parting; ſhe accompanied me to the Side of the Veſſel, and there, with

with abundance of Tears, repreſented to me the Dangers of the Sea; but finding it was too late to detain me, ſhe ſwoon'd in my Arms. I then began to wiſh my ſelf free, and could not forbear ſhedding ſome Tears. The Captain who was preſent at this Interview, being afraid my Mother's Tears would move him ſo much as to part with me, like a good Man that wou'd avoid Temptation, went down to his Cabbin, and gave Orders to bring me aboard by force. His Orders were obey'd, and my Mother was left as dead upon the Shore. I had no ſooner got aboard, but I was ſet about ſome of the hardeſt Work of the Ship, and was comforted by being told it would make me forget my Mother. This I bore very patiently, having no Body to accuſe but my ſelf for my Sufferings. The Reader muſt excuſe me if in this Voyage I do not give him an Account of our Courſes, ſince I being unacquainted with ſailing, and fully griev'd for my Mother, did not much mind them.

On the 12th of *Auguſt* following, we arriv'd at *Teneriffe*, being driven thither by ſtreſs of Weather, for our Deſign was to land at *Palma*, to take in Sugar; we got into *Santa Cruz* Bay, which is to the North Eaſt of the Iſland, and rode in 17 Fathom of Water. The Storm continued for ſome Days after we had providentially caſt Anchor; during which Time, my Curioſity and Raſhneſs prompted me to aſcend the *Peak*.

My Converſation with Sailors, and their Reports, had given me ſuch ſtrange and pleaſing Ideas of remote Countries, during my ſtay in *Dublin*, eſpecially of *Teneriffe*, (altho' they vary'd a little in their Computations; and many, I am perſuaded, have affirm'd that they have been at the Top of the Mountain, when they never were within 1000 Leagues of the Iſland) that I reſolv'd to be an Eye-witneſs of what I had heard.

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The next Morning, I began to prepare for my intended Journey, juſt as the Sun was above the Horizon. I haſten'd Breakfaſt as much as I cou'd, and after I ſhifted my ſelf I begg'd the Aſſiſtance of two of the Sailors to ſet me on Shore, which I obtain'd, on Condition that I wou'd divide whatever I got, with them. I conſented and was ſet on Shore.

I was no ſooner landed, than I began ſeriouſly to reflect on my folly, (then not hearing the Noiſe of the Seamen, or Curſes of my Maſter) I remember'd my Mothers warnings, but above all her ſwooning: My Maſter's fair Promiſes before I was his Servant, and his hard Uſage after, which made me often wiſh my ſelf at home, and reckon my Stripes as my Deſerts. I went on thus melancholy, till I perceiv'd my ſelf to aſcend the Hill, and then I bent my ſelf wholly upon confirming what I had heard; but to my great ſurprize, I found ſcarce one Word I had heard to be true, except that the Mountain is very high. It is certain that it is very large too, and that many may have aſcended it; but then they may have aſcended by different Ways, and ſome may have met with more inequalities in their aſcent than others, which may have occaſion'd a Difference in their Accounts of its Height. I was wholly unprovided with Inſtruments to take its Altitude, having brought nothing along with me, but a Bottle of Brandy, a Piece of Cheeſe, and a few Biſcuits. I only obſerv'd, that I was 56 times weary in my aſcent; by which given Number, if my Health and habit of Body were now the ſame, I could eaſily find out the Number ſought for, *viz.* the Height of it. For by going up and down any Mountain of a moderate Height, till I was 56 times weary, and by finding out a mean Proportional between aſcending and deſcending, and by making allowances for Trips and Stumbles, and the Storm, I humbly conceive, an ordinary Mathematician may meaſure the Height of the *Peak* of *Teneriffe*.

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With much difficulty I got within ſight of the Top of the Mountain, (I mean ſo as to ſee every Part of it diſtinctly) where I ſat down to refreſh my ſelf. I pull'd out a Biſcuit and held it in my left Hand, whilſt I employ'd my right in ſearching for my Cheeſe ; but the Wind was ſo violent that it blow'd away half my Biſcuit as if it had been a Wafer, which oblig'd me to hold my Head between my Legs, while I Eat what I thought proper ; but I am not certain to this Day, whether the Biſcuit was crack'd or not. At length I arriv'd at the very Summit of the Mountain, where I was oblig'd to diſcharge by Vomiting what I had lately eaten, that purer Air being very diſagreeable to my groſs Conſtitution ; this made me think very meanly of my ſelf, who in my own Country was conſtantly complaining of cloſe and foggy Weather ; when I found that ſuch a Place was no more fit for me to breathe in, than Heaven is for habitual Sinners, if they might be permitted to go there without Repentance.

Whilſt I was thus meditating on my own corrupt Nature, a ſudden Whirlwind came, that rais'd me from the Place I ſtood on ; I ſuppoſe, that by Vomiting, (for it was very violent) I had increas'd the bulk of my Body, by the ſwelling of its Parts in my convulſive Motions ; ſo that it then became equal to more columns of Air than it was equal to before my Vomiting ; beſides it was become lighter by the diſcharge I had made, which might alone produce what follow'd. For ſince we know that Veſſels at a Key float or lye adrift as the Tide comes in, or goes out, and learned Men have given us this Reaſon for it, *viz.* That at high Water, the ſubjacent columns of Water are greater, or at leaſt equal to the Bulk and Weight of the Veſſel, and at low Water the contrary ; it follows, that there muſt be a certain quantity of Water, leſs than which wou'd not be able to ſuſtain a Body of a certain Weight and Magnitude. This may be eaſily

eaſily apply'd, by conſidering that Air and Water are both Fluids, and differ only in their Denſity, and ſome other Properties which I have no occaſion to mention; ſo that it is probable in the laſt Degree, that my Body became then ſo proportionate to the ſubjacent columns of Air, that it eaſily ſuſtain'd me. Or admitting, not granting, that this will not clearly account for it, I can yet have recourſe to the Storm, which was then the Occaſion of the continued Motion of my Body. But leaving ſuch Diſquiſitions to the Learned, and confeſſing my own Weakneſs in attempting any thing of this Kind, I ſhall proceed to relate what happen'd in my Voyage to the *Moon*, (for ſo I may call it) having already hinted at the Analogy between Air and Water. After I had been rais'd from the Mountain, I was carried at ſuch a rate for a while, that I almoſt loſt my Breath; but the Force of the Whirlwind gradually abating, my Paſſage became more eaſy, till I came to a Place of Reſting. This was a Space between the Vortices of the *Earth* and *Moon*, where the Attraction of neither prevail'd, but the contrary Motions of their Effluvia deſtroy'd one another.

Here I began to look about me, and deplore my Condition; I feared that when my Proviſion was conſum'd, (for that I happen'd to have kept, being better ſecur'd than my Hat, which had been blown away,) I muſt inevitably die with Hunger, tho' I were ſecure from being cruſh'd by falling to either of the Planets: But my Pride ſoon prevail'd over this deſponding Humour, when I conſider'd my Circumſtances in another light. I began to think I was too good for the Society of Mortals, which Opinion I was encourag'd in, by calling to mind every Action which I thought ſhou'd be rewarded, throwing the bad Ones entirely out of the Account: So that I now fancied my ſelf made a *Star*, and that as my Body was to give Light to Men's Eyes, ſo my Actions which I accounted good, were to be ſet as an Example they ſhou'd imi-

tate. And altho' upon ſurveying my ſelf, I found nothing Luminous about me, yet I was perſuaded thoſe on Earth wou'd think otherwiſe, and that I was render'd incapable of perceiving it my ſelf at that Time, leſt being conſcious of it I ſhou'd become too haughty and unfit for that exalted Station. But then I began to conſider, whether I might not derive the Light which I thought I gave from the *Sun*, and by the Motion of my Arms, and flowing of my Hair, be taken for a Comet. But this I rejected as erroneous, and wou'd not be oblig'd to the *Sun* for his Rays, ſo that I reſolved to be independent, and model my Courſe by my own Reaſon. This I inſtantly ſet about, and reſolving to be ſingular, and make People gaze at me, I intended to move from S. S. E. to N. N. W. and to perform but one Revolution in a royal Period, whether it happened to be long or ſhort, ſo that I might be conſulted about the Fate of a King, tho' I knew nothing of the Matter.

Pleas'd with thoſe imaginary Proſpects, and being well reſted, I began to ſtir, and put my Projects in Execution; but this I found ſo difficult by means of the contrary Attractions, that my former deſponding Humour return'd with an addition of Malice and Envy. I ſaw that I muſt Die, and perhaps never be heard of if I continued where I was, ſo that I ſtrove with all my might, to throw my ſelf back to the Earth, hoping I might kill ſome Body by my Fall, whoſe Friends wou'd ſpread abroad my Fame, tho' ignorant of my Intentions. To compaſs this, after much Labour, I remov'd my ſelf ſomewhat farther from the Verge of the Earth's Atmoſphere, intending to fall with the greater Rapidity, and bring certain Death to any Mortal I ſhou'd chance to light on. But this I ſhou'd never have any hopes of obtaining, had it not been that a Cloud full of Hail was driven towards me by the Whirlwind. I laid hold on the Opportunity, and putting both my Hands againſt it, by all Strength, I caus'd it to re-act upon me as much as I acted upon it, ſo that I was quickly remov'd into the Sphere of

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the *Moon*'s Attraction, more than I intended; for two thirds of my Body being attracted by the *Moon*, the reſt ſoon follow'd, ſo that I was carried with incredible ſwiftneſs, which ſtill increas'd in my fall towards that Planet.

It was my good Fortune to fall into a Fiſh-pond, which our ſharp-ſighted Philoſophers miſtake for a Part of the Sea, and call it *Sinus Rorum*; but I hope they will not be ſo bold as to deny what I ſay, ſince they all confeſs that they never were there. It is call'd in the Language of the *Moon Brugg-Quqns* becauſe it belongs to the King of *Quqns*. By good Fortune the King's Fiſherman was angling for the Diverſion of ſome of the Court, when I fell into the Pond, and the hook which was tied to his Line, got into one of my Button-holes, ſo that he was oblig'd either to draw me out, tho' my Fall had terribly affrighted them, or loſe his Rod, which wou'd have been puniſh'd with Death, for there they are oblig'd to perform whatever they undertake, be it never ſo difficult.

CHAP. II.

Containing an Account of the People's Care of him. His Surprize upon his Recovery. His manner of Learning their Language in a Night's time, with an Account for it.

WET and dirty as I was, and Dead in all outward Appearance, he drew me out of the Pond to the Amazement of all that ſaw me. I was carried to the King's great Hall to be conſulted on, and expos'd to publick View. All that ſaw me believ'd me to be a Land Animal, and that ſome Bird of Prey had dropt me, being tir'd with my weight; but their chief concern was to bring me to life, which was ſoon effected, by a few Herbs which they pounded, pouring the juice of them down my Throat, and applying the Leaves by way of Poultice to my Poſteriors. It may

ſeem a little ſtrange, that thoſe Herbs ſhou'd be ſo powerful; but if we conſider that the *Moon* has an Influence upon the Plants of the Earth, whence they derive their medicinal Qualities, it follows that the nearer any Plant is to that Body, it poſſeſſes thoſe qualities in a more eminent Degree, and conſequently that thoſe which grow upon it muſt excel all others. The Fright I was in upon my firſt opening my Eyes, had like to deprive me utterly of that Life which they were ſo ſollicitous to preſerve; and I will leave it to any Man's own Breaſt, whether he wou'd not be terrified as much as I was, to find himſelf among ſuch a Set of Animals as I am going to deſcribe, without knowing how he was introduced to ſuch Company. The Aſſembly was made up of Brutes and half Brutes, there were Bears, Wolves, Tygers, Foxes, Monkeys, Cats and Dogs, *&c.* and thoſe of ſeveral Kinds, with certain other Animals, very like the Pictures which I have ſeen of Beaſts, in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*; others had only one or more Members of Beaſts; but what amaz'd me moſt of all was, that thoſe Brutes walk'd upright and ſpoke, which I am ſure was enough to terrifie any Man that has liv'd ſince *Æſop*'s Days. The firſt I took notice of, was a Wolf, that held me by the Wriſt; I apprehended that he wou'd inſtantly devour me, upon the Notice which I thought he had of an Earthy Smell about me, by the extraordinary fineneſs of his olfactory Nerves, whence he might judge me to be Dead; for I miſtook the Poultice in my Breeches for ſomething more offenſive; but I afterwards underſtood, that he was only an eminent Phyſician, that had not always good Succeſs, and was then feeling my Pulſe. I found my ſelf very weak, and was for taking a Dram, for I had ſtill kept my Bottle, but my Doctor Wolf hindred me, alledging as I underſtood after, that my Diſtemper was not yet come to its Criſis. He was of Opinion, that the Humours of the Body inſiſt as much upon Liberty and Property,

perty, and are as ſenſible of an Affront as an *Engliſh-man*, and that Diſtempers ariſe only from their ſtriving to keep out Strangers; beſides, the animal Spirits are deſign'd for a Standing Army to ſuppreſs Riots, and aſſiſt the weak Proprietor; but conſidering the great waſte I had made of them, and that Brandy was a ſpirituous Liquor, he fear'd that a Dram wou'd be too powerful an Enemy for what was left of my animal Spirits, and that the Conflict wou'd end in my Deſtruction.

I was forc'd to ſubmit to his Judgment without knowing at that time his Reaſons, and was convey'd by a couple of Maſtiffs in the Ticking of a Bolſter, which they had emptied for that purpoſe, to a convenient Apartment. The Room where I was laid, was order'd to be kept dark 'till I cou'd learn their Language; and a Gentleman with an Aſs's Head, appointed to inſtruct me. The Method which he took for my Improvement, was to make me repeat after him the Names of thoſe Things I ſeem'd to have occaſion for, and 'till I had done ſo, I was ſure not to get the uſe of them. I improv'd daily to his great Satisfaction, 'till I thought I was able to walk abroad; but not knowing how to expreſs my ſelf to him ſo as to be underſtood, or why my Chamber was continually darken'd, I ventur'd to get up once before him, and grope for my Cloaths; but he imagining that I wanted the Chamber-Pot, brought it to me with great ſpeed, crying out *Lmldnſe*, which was the Name of it, that I might repeat it after him; but I was ſo provok'd at his Miſtake, that I only anſwer'd in plain *Engliſh* B—d and W—ds; he thinking that I ſtrove to repeat *Lmldnſe*, when I curs'd and ſwore, and finding that I did not do it, imputed it to ſome Defect in my Tongue; upon which he inſtantly left me to go and adviſe with his Brethren. Not finding my Cloaths, I was oblig'd to lie down again, full of Indignation, and reſolv'd rather to ſtarve my ſelf, than live as I had done much longer. But my Tutor

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ſoon return'd with a couple of Mules, who were to aſſiſt him in the ſplitting of my Tongue with a Silver Three-pence. One of the Mules approach'd me with a Candle and a Three-penny Piece, whilſt the other ſecur'd my Hands, and my Tutor offer'd to open my Mouth, often repeating *Lmldnſe*. I thought at firſt they had deſign'd the Three-penny Piece for the ſame Uſe to me that *Demoſthenes* made of *Pebbles*, 'till they began to proceed to the Operation. My Tutor had made me roar ſo much, and become ſo uneaſy, by an immoderate Expanſion of my Jaws, that I happily put out the Candle, which gave me ſome reſpite, and fruſtrated their Intentions; for we were no ſooner in the Dark, and that I was left to my ſelf, whilſt the others were employ'd in lighting the Candle, and getting Ropes to tie me, than I roſe to put my ſelf in a poſture of Defence, ſuſpecting their Intentions, from the Uſage I remember'd to have ſeen *Magpies* meet with in my own Country. But they return'd before I cou'd find any thing which I thought proper for my Defence, ſo that I reſolved to repeat whatever they ſaid as diſtinctly as I cou'd, hoping by that means to preſerve my Tongue, which ſucceeded as I cou'd wiſh. For my Tutor, upon his Entry, was diſcourſing very ſeriouſly with a young Man whom he brought to aſſiſt him, and among other Words, often mentioned *Lmldnſe*, which I repeated very diſtinctly. The whole Company turn'd their Eyes upon my Tutor, who, appearing ſurpriz'd, left the Room. I ran to the young Man, whom I had not ſeen before, and by many obliging Geſtures prevail'd upon him to ſtay with me. They obſerv'd my Fondneſs for him, and thought him to be the moſt proper Perſon to inſtruct me. *Tokbrff*, for that was his Name, accepted of the Office, and to my great Satisfaction, in a ſhort Time, made me fit for Converſation. He was one that had been a Brute, but by applying to Learning, and conſidering his Folly, he recover'd his human Shape; he was generally deſpis'd

ſpis'd by all Beaſts, and by ſome reputed to be a Conjurer, ſince there were Beaſts that affirm'd themſelves to be more virtuous than him, yet were in no likelihood of recovering their human Form. He did not much mind their Aſperſions, but employ'd himſelf chiefly in reclaiming ſuch as he found moſt tractable. He obſerv'd that I was one of good natural Parts, and might probably arrive at Knowledge by ſhorter Methods than had been us'd with his Countrymen. The firſt Tryal which he made of me, was to make me perfect Maſter of their Language; and this he effected in a Night's Time, after the manner I ſhall relate. He took a large and correct Dictionary, and minc'd the Leaves of it; thoſe he put into an Earthen Veſſel half full of Water, and cover'd it ſo cloſe that no Air could come into it; he plac'd the Veſſel, with its upper Part parallel to the Horizon, upon a gentle Fire, where he let it remain thirty-nine Minutes. The Air which was inclos'd in the Veſſel, being put into a violent Motion by the Heat of the Fire, together with the Motion of the Water, ſoon reduc'd the minc'd Leaves to a Conſiſtence of Jelly. The Veſſel had been cover'd ſo cloſely, to hinder any of the Letters from being carried off in Vapours, and that the Air in the upper part of the Veſſel might act with the greater Force. He then ſet it by to cool, before he ventur'd to uncover it; and when it was perfectly cold, gave it to me to eat for *Sowins* with White-wine and Sugar. This ſerv'd me for Supper, and I was order'd to ſleep as ſoon as I had taken it; he wou'd not leave me that Night, but watch'd me as I ſlept, and aſſur'd me in the Morning, that he was wonderfully delighted to hear me break Wind in my Sleep; ſometimes with all the force of Rhetorick, ſometimes in the Tone of a Grammarian.

When I awoke, I receiv'd a particular Account of what he had done, and thank'd him with all imaginable Expreſſions of Gratitude. But I was very deſirous to know whether the Mules intended to ſlit my Tongue

Tongue or not, or if they did, what cou'd be their reaſon for it; to which I receiv'd this Anſwer: That I might obſerve, that in their Language four or more Conſonants were often join'd in one Word without a Vowel intervening, and conſequently requir'd a greater Volubility of Tongue than other Languages where the Caſe is otherwiſe, that Member being chiefly employ'd in the Pronunciation of Conſonants: And in order to my more ſpeedy and better learning their Language, it was thought adviſable to divide my Tongue, that I might be able to pronounce two Conſonants at once, ſince I had not been accuſtom'd to it from my Infancy; and that my former Tutor, miſtaking my Meaning, (as I had inform'd him) had perſuaded ſome as ignorant as himſelf to conſent to the Propoſal.

CHAP. III.

Containing an Account of his being ſent for by the King. His Diſcourſe with Tckbrff *about the King. His Manner of approaching him. Some Obſervations on his Courtiers. His Approach to him. His eſcaping being put to death; and what Diſcourſe he had with* Tckbrff *about the People of his own* Country, *and the People of the* Moon.

THE King upon notice of my Recovery, gave Orders that I ſhou'd be brought before him; upon which I deſir'd the Advice of *Tckbrff*: He told me firſt that the King, who was an abſolute Monarch, was an ambitious Tyrant, he was one that never troubled himſelf about the Good of his People; but if ever their Intereſt interfer'd with his even unlawful Diverſions, it was entirely neglected; he was a great Lover of Pleaſure, and of every thing that was new, which he was pleas'd to call polite Learning, (tho' he was often fond of, and encourag'd the greateſt Abſurdities); an Inſtance of which he gave

gave me, in the Preferment of one to great Poſts of Truſt, who had only propos'd to make the Rays of Light palpable to the Hands; out of which, when his Deſign was perfected, he intended that an Apartment for the King ſhou'd be built; and altho' the failing in a Project was to be puniſh'd with Death, where the Projectors were ſuch Fools as to confeſs their Diſappointment, yet this Man requir'd ſuch a long Time, and ſo great Expences, that he was ſure to outlive his Propoſals. He had, however, amus'd the King with an odd Account of the Means he wou'd make uſe of, and made them ſo unintelligible by the help of the Mathematicks, that he was believ'd to mean honeſtly, and a Penſion was ſettled on him for effecting his Deſign. The Rays of Light were to be let into a dark Room, one by one, thro' Holes equal to their Bulk, which he affirmed he was well acquainted with. Here was a Mathematical Demonſtration of an Hour long, which I omit for the Reader's ſake. They were then to be refracted ninety-nine times by paſſing thro' different Mediums, which wou'd weaken their Force ſo much, that they might be at length fix'd in a Liquor which he had prepar'd for that purpoſe; and when the vacant Interſtices of the Liquor were fill'd with them, (for he aſſerted that there was a Vacuum) by Chymical Operations, he wou'd gather them into Veſſels to be reſerv'd, till he got enough of all Colours for erecting the Building. The Cement which he propos'd for them, was *Carteſius*'s ſubtle Matter, which might be gather'd by Sheets daub'd with a bituminous Subſtance, compounded of the Effluvia of certain Bodies, whoſe Virtues he was well acquainted with. Thoſe Sheets were to be hung in the open Air till the ſubtle Matter had cover'd them; then they were to be boil'd in Veſſels hermetically ſeal'd 'till the ſubtle Matter had ſtuck to the Tops of them, whence it might be taken and laid by for uſe. This ſhort

Account he gave of one among the many famous Men who were then at Court.

I desir'd to know in what manner I was to approach his Majesty; and was told, that since I was a Foreigner, the most proper Method wou'd be to walk upon my Hands with my Heels upwards, that the King might have the better Opinion of my Abilities; and was assur'd, that the Novelty of the Thing wou'd be very acceptable. I lik'd the Proposal, and was two Days in learning to walk in that manner; during which Time I pretended not to be throughly recover'd, and fed only upon learned Books in their Language prepar'd as before. I voided nothing by way of Excrement all the while I liv'd upon Books, but a few false Concords, which cou'd not subsist within me, on account of a Meal I had made upon Criticisms.

When the Time came that I was to appear before his Majesty, I was conducted by *Tckbrff* to the Palace to wait 'till I was call'd for. While I was attending the King's Levee, I could not but make many Observations upon the strange Behaviour of the Courtiers, whose different Passions and Interests I cou'd easily discern. I saw a Fox and a Calf accosting each other with great Civility, tho' I am certain that they were inveterate Enemies: But their manner of Salutation, which seem'd a little extraordinary, may perhaps be worth the Reader's notice. They bow'd most courteously to each other at first sight, which continued 'till they had the Happiness to shake Hands; I expected that a Kiss wou'd ensue, but it seems the Gentlemen were better bred; for, upon shaking Hands, each apply'd his Nose to the Posteriors of the other; where, after they had regal'd their Sense of Smelling for a few Moments, they began to express their Hatred for one another in the most obliging Terms. *Tckbrff*, as learned as he was, and to whom I am much indebted, cou'd not give me a natural Reason for this manner of Compliment, which was peculiar to Men of high Rank; for the common

People

People affected Cleanlineſs in that Caſe, and made uſe of joining their Lips to thoſe of their Friends upon meeting. He told me indeed, that the joining of the Lips of Friends was founded in Nature, and bore an Hieroglyphical Meaning. For ſince it is by what proceeds from the Mouth, that a Man is well or ill reputed of; and that we cannot judge of all Men by their Writings; that the greater part of Mankind know not how to write, it is evident that Nature, which operates by the moſt general and compendious Ways, hath taught us to join our Lips in Friendſhip, where two Perſons ſhould be reſolv'd to agree in their Sentiments, and ſubmit to the moſt powerful Reaſons that ſhall be pronounc'd by either with reſpect to ſome Truth or Truths wherein they are both concern'd; as when two Brothers meet, they ſhould both be reſolv'd before-hand to agree in this, that the Welfare of their Parents was to be deſir'd and promoted by them to the utmoſt of their Power; the joining of Lips intimating a Conformity of Opinions, which thro' the Lips were to be convey'd. But the Deference which *Tckbrff* paid to Courtiers, as being Men of Power and Learning, made him incapable of aſſigning a Reaſon for their ſmelling to the Back-parts upon meeting; and his Inſtructions had ſo far prevail'd upon me, that I dar'd not even to think, during my ſtay among them, ſo as that I might not be favourably underſtood by any indifferent Perſon, had I expreſs'd my Meaning in Words. But ſince I came to my own Country, I began to think as freely as my Neighbours, and examine many Things in the *Moon* by *Engliſh* Rules, particularly the manner of Salutation among Courtiers juſt mentioned. I believe that they well knowing that thro' the Fundament the moſt ſtinking Excrement is convey'd; and that the Intention, as well as Habit of Body, may from its Smell, Shape, and Colour, be gueſs'd at, have, to avoid needleſs Expreſſions, ſuch as *How do you do*, wiſely made uſe of this Method to inform themſelves

I am ſenſible that ſome ill-meaning Perſons may ſay, that this Salute is very like that uſed by two *Iriſh* Curs, when each ſuſpects the other to differ from him in Sex, and hopes he may prove a Bitch. But thoſe Gentlemen may be pleas'd to conſider, that both the Perſons mentioned were really Brutes, and that this Compliment paſs'd between them purely out of Complaiſance; tho' I cannot affirm it for certain Truth; or elſe my own Solution of the Matter might ſatisfy, I think, an unprejudic'd Perſon.

But to return from this Digreſſion: While I was entertaining my ſelf with Reflections on the Behaviour of thoſe People, notice was given me that his Majeſty was at leiſure to look at me; I inſtantly inverted my Body, and began to move upon my Hands after my Guide, but had much difficulty in my Paſſage; for the Courtiers preſs'd ſo hard to view me in this uncommon Poſture, that they often trod upon my Fingers. At length I came into the King's Preſence, where I met with different Treatment at firſt from what I expected; for after that I had made the greateſt Proteſtations of my Fidelity and Readineſs to ſerve him in the Court Dialect, he told me, with a Frown, that he took me for an Impoſtor, who, to carry on ſome Deſigns againſt the State, and prevent my being readily known, had appear'd in that manner. He added, that I muſt certainly be a *Scuſmlr*, (which Word, in our Language, ſignifies a Man of *Law*, if you interpret it literally) or one that undertook to prove both Sides of a Queſtion, ſince I had now made it doubtful, which End of a Man ought to be uppermoſt; and concluded that I ſhould be rewarded accordingly; but the Time and Manner of it were yet to be conſider'd of. I ſhou'd have inevitably died at that Time, had it not been for a Lie which I told; for I aſſur'd his Majeſty, that all Foreigners of Diſtinction, as well as Ambaſſadors, approach our Kings in that Poſture which he ſaw me in; whence he inferr'd, that it was difficult to know which

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was the ſure End of them, and when they were in earneſt. I was inſtantly order'd to reſume my natural Poſture, and give a full and clear Account of my ſelf. To ſhew my Art in getting upon my Feet, I deſcrib'd with my big Toes the Portion of a Circle, whoſe Radius was nearly equal to the Length of my Body; I then anſwer'd all the Queſtions which were put to me concerning the manner of my coming into that Kingdom, and the Government and Cuſtoms of my own Nation. The great Knowledge which I had of their Language, ſupply'd me with ſuch Variety of elegant Expreſſions, that the King took me for a Perſon of an uncommon Genius, as he was pleaſed to term it, and told me that I ſhould find the Marks of his royal Favour; tho' I am inclined to believe he intended to make uſe of my Judgment and Parts to enſlave his People the more, if poſſible, and perpetrate his Cruelty with the greater Security.

However there was a Penſion ſettled on me for my Support, 'till a Place ſhould fall, which I might be thought capable of managing. *Ickbrff*, after we had withdrawn from the King, told me that he believed we were all honeſt Men in my Country, and could wiſh to be among them; for ſurely, ſaid he, none that has but the leaſt part of a Man about him, can diſobey thoſe moſt reaſonable Laws of that excellent Conſtitution, where the Intereſts of the King and the People are ſo blended, that it is impoſſible for the one to ſubſiſt without the other; and where the People muſt out of Gratitude love him whoſe chief and conſtant Care it is to preſerve them in their Rights and Privileges.

I cou'd not but ſmile at his Diſcourſe, and tell him, that notwithſtanding they enjoy'd all thoſe mighty Bleſſings which he had mention'd, they were perhaps the moſt refractory and rebellious People in the *Solar Syſtem*. He doubted my Veracity, 'till I explained to him, as well as I could, the Difference between *Whig* and *Tory*, *Proteſtant* and *Papiſt*, and told him with what

Zeal

Zeal every Man maintain'd that Opinion which he embrac'd thro' Ignorance, Prejudice, or Intereſt, without daring to examine his Principles by an infallible Rule, leſt he ſhou'd ſee any Reaſon for renouncing that Error he was ſo fond of, if it ſhou'd prove one. I gave him alſo an Account of their proceedings againſt a King, that thro' Faction and private Intereſt was put to Death, yet might have ſav'd his Life and his Crown if he wou'd conſent with wicked Miniſters to oppreſs his People. Here *Tckbrff* expreſs'd the greateſt Indignation and Horror mix'd with a Degree of Pity for the unthinking Contrivers of his Death; and ask'd me how I could preſerve my human Shape among ſuch a corrupted Multitude. I told him that we carried on our moſt wicked Practices, and encourag'd the vileſt Paſſions with the greateſt ſhew of Humanity, and beg'd of him to let me know if he could, how it came to paſs that his Countrymen, were ſo unhappy as to have their Thoughts prefigur'd in their Bodies; or why ſuch Metamorphoſes did not make them Honeſt? He reply'd, that the Reaſon why thoſe Transformations did not make them Honeſt, was owing to the Ignorance of their Deformity; for every Man judg'd favourably of himſelf by a Miſconſtruction of his Actions, and it was obſervable, that no Perſon who had any part of a Beaſt in his compoſition, cou'd with a ſlight View behold his own Defects, tho' he often ſaw more brutal Members in others than they really had, which proceeded from a Deſire they had that it ſhou'd be ſo; for they miſtaking Virtue for a relative Thing, imagin'd every Man to be Virtuous, than whom they cou'd find one more Brutal; never conſidering, that he, who wou'd deſerve the Character of a good Man, muſt obſerve to the utmoſt of his Power, an exact Conformity of every of his Actions to right Reaſon. As to the Changes which our Bodies are ſubject to, (continued he) the beſt Account which I find in Writings or Tradition is this; that our Fore-Fathers in the early Ages of the *Moon*, before they

they had built them Houſes; were oblig'd to live in Caves, and by that means were much converſant with Beaſts of all kinds; and as the Principle of Self-love began to be miſunderſtood, they began to imitate and put in Practice the Diſpoſitions and Actions of thoſe Beaſts which were moſt agreeable to their Inclinations; here they began to grow cunning and deceive each other, and each himſelf, with the Sagacity of Brutes, as their private Intereſt prevail'd. Now ſince we know that all Bodies, eſpecially thoſe of a more ſoft Texture, derive certain Qualities from thoſe Bodies which are neareſt to them, ſo as ſometimes to appear quite different from what they really are; it is probable that different Men diligently attending different Brutes to obſerve their own, had their correſpondent Members transform'd into thoſe of the Brute they attended; but whether this was done by the Effluvia that proceeded from the Beaſt, as the Moderns hold; or by ſome natural Magick, as the Antients were of Opinion, I will not take upon me to determine; but 'tis ſaid that the firſt Changes were thus made, which have continued for ſo many Ages.

I then ask'd him, how they came to be ſo negligent of the Education of the Heir apparent to the Crown, as to ſuffer him to aſcend the Throne with any Members of a Beaſt; for I had taken notice when I was before the King, that he had the Head and the right Paw of a *Lion*. He anſwer'd that their King was elective, and that upon a King's deceaſe, they crown'd one who was remarkable for the good Services he had done his Country, and for the Perfectneſs of his human Form; but the beſt they cou'd find, wou'd ſometimes upon his being inveſted with ſo much Power, give a Looſe to his irregular Deſires, ſince he obtain'd all that he had ſo long wiſh'd for; and it was obſervable in the King I had ſeen, that his left Hand was inclin'd to be hairy, and that he never par'd the Nails of it, whence it was expected that it wou'd ſoon become like the other. Here I cou'd not but pr[illegible]ſe

our

no Viſitors to excuſe her, ſhe has call'd a Servant to reach her the Poaker from the other Side of the Fire. At all publick Places ſhe only minded the various Appearances which others made; perhaps it may be hence concluded, that ſhe was a Lady of good Senſe and one that obſerv'd Mankind, to make her own Conduct the more Regular: But I aſſure you that ſhe only minded the Outſide, and could not ſmell a Beaux Brain's, for the Eſſence in his Wig, or diſcover a groveling Soul in a Brocade Waſtcoat; and People that did not much care for her, were wont to ſay that it was a Maxim with her, that much Powder on a Beaux Shoulders ſignified much Senſe; and ſmart Repartee, was denoted by an Hat, if I may ſo call it, made to be carried under the Arm. Yet this I may venture to ſay in her Praiſe, that ſhe always minded one thing in publick Places, and that was the Dreſs of others, which ſhe cou'd give a better Account of when ſhe came Home than of any thing that was ſaid; which will be an Argument of her good Judgment as long as a Philoſopher is held preferable to a Verbaliſt, or Obſervations on Subſtances better than Obſervations on Words.

Her uncommon Character I confeſs, made me once turn *Fribbigghe*'s Rival and pay her a Viſit under the Pretence of Courtſhip. I am juſtly ſenſible how much I expoſe my ſelf, in putting my ſelf in competition with ſuch a contemptible Animal as a Beaux, who has nothing but his being a Beaux to recommend him: But why may I not be allow'd this Liberty, as well as ſome of my Countrymen are allow'd to go to *Bawdy-Houſes* for Speculation. When I came to her Apartment I was introduc'd by her Waiting-Maid with much Ceremony, and deſir'd to ſit down directly oppoſite to her, I ſuppoſe that ſhe might view me the Better. But I cou'd ſoon perceive that ſhe did not like me, becauſe I made no gaudy Appearance: And I believe ſhe took me for a Fool, for ſhe ask'd me half a Dozen impertinent Queſtions before I got leave to make her an Anſwer to one of them; among the reſt, ſhe ask'd me what a Clock it was, tho' there was a Clock in the Room;

Room; and ſhe was ſeated more conveniently for looking at it than I was; ſhe ask'd me beſides, whether I had heard of a Duel that was fought the Night before, which unleſs I had been entirely Deaf I cou'd not but have heard of as I paſs'd along the Streets, for the *News-boys* were very loud in proclaiming it. I told her Ladyſhip, that from the Moment that I had ſeen her, I became incapable of obſerving the moſt common Occurrences, being wholly taken up in contemplating her Charms. Here ſhe began to look at me with a more pleaſant Countenance, which encourag'd me to proceed.

I call'd to mind all the eloquent Jargon I had ever heard or cou'd think of, and reſolv'd that Nonſenſe ſhou'd paſs for Wit with my now adorable *Blmmſt*; ſince I was perſuaded that her Underſtanding was much about the ſame Size with that of moſt of our *Iriſh* Ladies, who never begin to believe that a Man loves them till he has told them ſuch Lies as would ſtartle any but themſelves. I ſwore that my Body was like a Bundle of Matches, which was fir'd by the Lightning of her Eyes, and earneſtly pray'd that a gentle Breeze of her Pity wou'd vouchſafe to cool my glowing Heart. Thou *Primroſe* of Perfection, ſaid I, were a Demiculverin let off within my Belly, it cou'd not diſcompoſe my Frame, more than a Frown from thine awful Brow. Alas! How often have I ſtrove to rid my ſelf of this hated load of Life, ſince the Magnet of my Soul holds its repelling end to me; but the cruel Fates deny me the Happineſs of dying yet, eſpecially in the Manner I wou'd chuſe; I thought to ſteal from this unpleaſant World: For what can delight me, when I do not enjoy what I moſt ardently wiſh for? I thought to entomb my ſelf in the River, and aſſiſt the God of it with my Tears to ſupply his Urn. But my Flame was ſo great, ſo far beyond what can be imagin'd, that I made a greater Noiſe in my plunge, than the *Sun* does when he dips in the Straights of *Gibraltar*. The affrighted Fiſhes roar'd, the God frown'd, and the

Nymphs threw me on the Bank again. I next attempted to ſwing by the Neck in my Garters ; Fool that I was, to think that they'cou'd withſtand the Fire that rag'd within me! They were ſoon conſum'd, and I left almoſt in deſpair of dying ; never were you, my Fairer than the faireſt, more griev'd for the breaking of a Necklace: Yet I had a Sword, and reſolv'd to make a new Paſſage for my Sighs, and wound this Heart of mine, which gave me ſuch Uneaſineſs ; but here my Attempt was vain, my Blade was melted, and my Fingers burn'd, for the Heat of my Breaſt exceeded that of the Sun-beams collected in many Glaſſes. How great was then the Anguiſh of my Mind? I rav'd and fann'd my Flame by repeating *Blmmſl.* Then my good Genius appear'd, and bid me be comforted, and ſaid, your Goddeſs's Heart is not made of Steel ; ſhe will conſider your deplorable Condition, and as you deſerve, reward you. 'Twas this embolden'd me to approach you, and made me hope, ſince I knew my own Sincerity, that I ſhou'd not be deſpis'd.

The Effect which this rapturous Bombaſt had on her, is almoſt incredible ; ſhe preſented her Hand to me to kiſs, and told me that ſhe pitied my Sufferings ; but I miſtook her Meaning, and graſping it with one of my Hands, made bold to kiſs her Lips ; ſhe ſeem'd a little angry at my Rudeneſs, but was pacify'd by my ſwearing that her Breath was ſweeter than the Breeze which wantons in Amaranthine Bowers. I then repeated my Careſſes with little difficulty, and perſuaded her that I was all over Love, and ſhe all over Charms. But *Fribbiggbo*'s unlucky Stars ſent him into the Room juſt as we were in a ſtrict Embrace. It ſeems that ſhe had lately permitted him to enter her Apartment without ſending firſt to know whether ſhe was pleas'd to be within or not ; and this which he took for a Mark of her ſpecial Favour, prov'd his Diſgrace. After he came into the Room, he ſtood for ſome time without Speech or Motion, and like a religious Man that is loth to believe his Eyes, often rubb'd them. *Blmmſl*, who

who was ready enough to find Faults where there were none, was a little confounded at the Sight of *Fribbigbe*; but ſince I had ſworn that I lov'd and ſuffer'd ſo much, ſhe thought I abſolv'd her from her Promiſes, and that *Fribbigbe* was to be diſcarded: She took the Hint from his rubbing his Eyes, and told him that ſhe believ'd he was not right awake; or elſe he wou'd not have the Impudence to come into the Chamber of one that ſhou'd command his Eſteem, without firſt knowing whether his Viſit was ſeaſonable; and told him that for that Time ſhe wou'd pardon him; but begg'd of him to be more diſcreet for the future. As great a Fool as he was, he cou'd not but perceive that he was ill us'd, and tho' he did not love her, yet his little Soul cou'd not bear to ſee her in the Arms of another: What, Madam, ſaid he, is it thus that I am ſlighted? Are all my Sufferings and your Vows ſo ſoon forgotten? And have I ſeen you in the Arms of one whom of all living I ſhou'd never ſuſpect for a Rival? But Madam you are fond of Rarities, or elſe you cou'd never leave me for ſuch a Perſon. Here I was going to reply, but ſhe prevented me, and told him that I was more than I appear'd to be; but for ſome Reaſons which he ſhou'd never be acquainted with, had choſen that Dreſs, and deſir'd him to be cautious in ſpeaking of me. Madam, ſaid he, I ſhall never think well of any that regard you, ſince you have blam'd me for what I have done with your Permiſſion. Then turning to me, he told me that he wou'd remember me, and would be glad to ſee me in the Park at ſix that Evening. I aſſur'd him, that I ſhou'd be very ſorry that he ſhou'd forget me, and as he was going down Stairs, lent him two or three Kicks for a Token to put him in mind of me. He was ſo much enrag'd, that he ſeem'd not to take notice of them, but walk'd off in ſome Diſorder.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Containing an Account of Blmmſl*'s inviting him to drink* Tea *with her. A philoſophical Account of the Effects of* Tea, *with its firſt Riſe. His Departure from* Blmmſl; *and his Uſage towards* Fribbigghe.

AS ſoon as he was gone, *Blmmſl* invited me to drink *Tea* with her, over which ſhe oblig'd me in taking poor *Fribbigghe* to pieces. Then ſhe gave me the private Characters of all the beautiful Ladies in Town; but amongſt them all, there was not one that got a good Word; and as the *Tea* Leaves began to ſpread themſelves, ſo ſhe began to diſcover her Mind, 'till I became acquainted with all her Secrets. I have ſince enquir'd of many ingenious Gentlemen, to find out the true Cauſe of Ladies venting their Scandal over *Tea*; ſome of whoſe Opinions, with their leave, I ſhall ſet down.

One told me that Sympathy was the Cauſe of it; for, ſaid he, we may obſerve that the hot Water has the ſame Effect upon the *Tea* Leaves, that it has upon a Lady, for they both diſcover what was not ſeen before, upon taking it; whence he inferr'd, that a Woman's Soul was moſt like a *Tea* Leaf, of any thing it cou'd be compar'd to, becauſe it is ſo eaſily oblig'd to diſcover its Secrets. But I objected that Sympathy was exploded, and 'till he cou'd prove that the Soul of a Woman is ſurrounded by the hot Water upon drinking it, as *Tea* Leaves are in the Pot, his Similitude would not be juſt; which if he undertook to prove, he muſt inevitably place a Lady's Soul in ſome part of her Belly; but I advis'd him to take care how he aſſerted ſuch a thing, ſince thereby he might probably incur the Diſpleaſure of the whole Sex.

Another ſaid, ſince by the help of *Microſcopes*, we have diſcover'd certain Eminences upon Leaves, and certain Animals creeping, nay, running among them,

as

as wild Beaſts do in a Forreſt, it is probable that thoſe Animals, upon drying of a *Tea* Leaf, are dried too, and become hard, and are ſeemingly dead, as Swallows are in Winter; but when they are put into hot Water, they come to life again, and being taken along with the Water into a Lady's Mouth, they irritate the Nerves of her Tongue, and cauſe ſome Uneaſineſs in that Member, which makes it then ſo apt to defame others. He then deſir'd me to conſider the Fineneſs of a Lady's Body, and how apt we are to give ill Language when we are vex'd. He added, that the Water might ſometimes be ſo hot, as to kill thoſe Animals, which he took for a Reaſon why ſometimes a Pot of *Tea* might be drank without Scandal. A third was of Opinion, that it was the Voices of thoſe Animals being ſcalded with the hot Water, which we took for Scandal, tho' it was not, and deſir'd me to conſider how apt we were to be deceiv'd in many things, and why not in this? I muſt confeſs, that theſe Gentlemen have learnedly accounted for it, but not to my Satisfaction: For granting that there were ſuch Animals upon Leaves, why do not thoſe upon *Tobacco* produce the ſame Effect, or why may we not hear thoſe upon *Tea* Leaves roar before they get into a Lady's Mouth? Surely none wou'd be ſo unmannerly as to blame a Lady for the crying of an Animal ſo hard to be ſeen.

But the beſt Account I cou'd meet with, is founded upon the Relation which is given by the Natives of the Country where *Tea* grows; they ſay that this Plant was at firſt held in no more Eſteem than common Buſhes, and that the Leaves of it were never us'd, if they were us'd at all, but as Saw-duſt or Chaff, 'till it happen'd once that a certain Animal among them, remarkable for its Pride and Ill-nature, came to ſhelter it ſelf from the Heat of the Sun under this Shrub (they call the Animal *Namow*) where, as it lay a long Time ſecur'd from the Heat, it had an Inclination to put forth its Excrement; or to expreſs the Matter more cleanly,

to

to untruſs a Point, and thought no place ſo proper for it as that where it had been reſted. (This is mention'd as an Inſtance of that Creature's Ingratitude to its Benefactor.) In ſhort, it left ſomething at the Root of the Tree which did not ſmell very pleaſant in the Noſes of them who liv'd at that time. It had a ſtrange Effect alſo upon the Tree, for it made it retain its Smell, and inſtead of not affecting Peoples Noſes at all, affect them in a very diſagreeable manner; ſo that they made as little uſe of it for a long time after, as they do of *Hemlock* in *Ireland*: But ſucceeding Ages differ'd very much from their Forefathers; for it happen'd that a Lady, famous for her great Knowledge of the Virtues of Plants, (I am heartily ſorry I cannot remember her Name) took ſome of the Leaves of this Tree, and boil'd them to find out their Qualities, and after much Study aſſur'd her female Friends, that thoſe Leaves were very wholeſome, and that Water in which they were boil'd, contributed much to the dilating the urinary Paſſages, and by that means wou'd keep them from the Stone or Gravel; but the diſagreeable Smell and Taſte of 'em might be corrected by Ingredients fit to pleaſe thoſe Senſes which the *Tea* Leaves offended. Her Advice was follow'd by thoſe ſhe had any Influence on, and they choſe *Tea* Water for their Breakfaſt; but they took ſo much of it at ſeveral times in the Day, and put ſo much Sugar in it, that they began to be troubled with Diſeaſes which they might have been free from, had they never changed their Diet. But the Lady who recommended it to 'em, cou'd not bear that her Counſel ſhou'd be neglected, and at laſt perſuaded 'em that it had no diſagreeable Taſte or Smell at all, and ought to be taken with but little or no Sugar, if they intended it ſhou'd do 'em any good. They were eaſily inclin'd to believe her, ſince they were already great Admirers of ſeveral ſtinking Things, and valu'd 'em for ſtinking, ſuch as Cream-Cheeſes, Veniſon, *&c.* ſo that in a ſhort Time from a few, the Folly became epidemical.

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This is an Account of the firſt Uſe of *Tea*, as it is now among the Ladies; but to give a Reaſon for the Scandal which attends it, muſt be the next Thing I ſhall mention.

I have already obſerv'd to you, that the Animal which gave this Tree its Qualities, was proud and ill-natur'd; and it is very probable, if it could ſpeak, that Defamation would attend ſuch an evil Diſpoſition; and ſince neither the Animal nor the Tree were endued with Speech, and that the Seeds of Defamation, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, were tranſmitted from the one to the other, inaſmuch as a bad Temper often depends chiefly on the Habit of the Body, it follows, that a Lady muſt ſpeak for both, ſince ſhe can do it, leſt Nature might be ſaid to intend an Effect, and not produce it, when and where ſhe may. The only Objection of any Moment which this Account is liable to, is, that it is very ſtrange that ſo remote a Cauſe ſhould operate ſo ſtrongly and univerſally upon Ladies, and not upon Men, who have not yet degenerated into Miſſes. But to this I anſwer, that the Delicacy of a Lady's Conſtitution renders her more capable of being influenc'd by a weak and remote Cauſe than a Man is; for ſurely there is a Difference between the Dirt which they are made of, and the Dirt of which the reſt of Mankind is form'd, or elſe they would never take ſo much upon them. But to return whence I digreſs'd: I ſat with *Blmmſt* till it was near the Time that I was to meet *Fribbigghe* at. I was very glad that I was ſo near my Delivery; for I confeſs that I was heartily tir'd with playing the Hypocrite ſo long. I left her, ſeemingly, as much concerned as ſhe was, and walk'd towards the Park, reflecting on her ſtrange Behaviour and monſtrous Credulity: I was ſurpriz'd to think that I had gain'd her Affections ſo much at the firſt Viſit, when others had ſpent ſome Lunar Years in their Ad-

dreſſes to her, without being favour'd with any thing that might give them Hopes. I could attribute my good Succeſs to nothing, but that I had hit the critical Minute, ſo much talk'd of in *Ireland*, when a Woman gives her Conſent.

I was no ſooner come to the Park, but two or three of my Acquaintance, told me that *Fribbigbe* had been there a long Time before, expecting me to fight him, and was reſolv'd to poſt me for a Coward for not meeting him. I aſſur'd them I was come ſooner than the appointed Time, and begg'd of 'em to aſſiſt me in looking for him, that I might uſe him as he deſerv'd. After we had ſpent ſome Time in looking for him, we were inform'd that he went with ſome Ladies to walk in a Green adjacent to the Town; thither we went and found him; but I am confident that he would have given any Conſideration to be remov'd ſome Miles from me when he ſaw me. He ſeem'd very earneſt in Diſcourſe with the Ladies, and wou'd fain not take Notice of me; but I call'd to him ſo loud, that he could not but hear me: Upon which he turn'd, and trembled. I call'd him aſide; though I muſt own it was a little rude to take him from the Ladies; yet I conceiv'd ſo ill of them all, upon *Blunſt*'s Account, that I have never ſince paid them ſo much Reſpect as I did before. Upon telling him of ſome Truths, for which he ſaw I had Vouchers, he began to put them off with a Joke, and told me he would always eſteem me as a particular Friend, ſince, he aſſur'd me, that I had ſomething very engaging in my Countenance. The Offer he made me of his Friendſhip was as provoking to me, as any Thing he could have ſaid to me. I told him that I could not be by any Means perſuaded to keep ſuch a Fool, as I was ſure he was, Company, and that I was reſolv'd to make him as ridiculous as I could. I then pull'd off his Wig, and ſhook all the Powder in it upon his Cloaths,

Cloaths, whilſt he was asking me all the while, whether that was Uſage for a Gentleman, and was telling thoſe that flock'd about us how much his Cloaths, which I had ſpoil'd, had coſt him. I confeſs'd that the Uſage I had given him was not at all fit for a Gentleman; and ſince he was ſo much troubled about his Cloaths, I would vex him the more. I took him accordingly, and led him to a Ditch full of Water, where I toſs'd him in as gently as poſſible. There I left him to be laugh'd at by the Crowd, which was very merry at his Expence.

CHAP. VI.

Containing an Account of his Obſervations on the Cuſtoms, Manners, and Religion of the People of the Mqon.

THE next Day I intended to ſpend in obſerving the Cuſtoms, Manners, and Religion of the People: I had choſen that Day becauſe it was the Anniverſary of the King's Nativity. *Tckbiff* had promiſed to accompany me, and lay the Truth before me, where I ſhould happen to doubt, or miſunderſtand any Thing we ſhould ſee: Accordingly we ſet out about Ten in the Morning, intending to go to a Place of Worſhip not very far diſtant from my Lodging: We were no ſooner got into the Street, than I heard the moſt confus'd and deafening Noiſe that ever reach'd my Ears. It conſtantly increas'd, and I thought ſometimes that I heard articulate Sounds: I could not but expreſs my Fear and Amazement; for I believ'd it ſupernatural, and that for the Sins of the People God had ſuffer'd them to be plagu'd in that Manner. But upon Enquiry, I found that it was by this Means they deſign'd to perſuade their Monarch that they were joyful for his

Nativity, and well affected to his Government; yet I could not imagine by what it was caus'd; for it was more loud and ſhrill than any Sound of Bells I had ever heard in *Ireland*. I was inform'd that they had no Bells in the Moon; and to ſupply that Defect, they, upon Days of Rejoicing, hir'd certain Perſons, fit for nothing elſe, to foment Quarrels between Women, ſo as that they might ſcold: Thoſe Women were immediately carried to the Tops of Steeples, where they were furniſh'd with Liquors to enflame their Rage, and had thoſe Fomenters ſtanding by them, to take care that each ſhould return the ill Language ſhe receiv'd, tho' they were ready enough of themſelves to continue their loud Reproaches; and that thoſe ſcolding Women were what made ſuch an horrible Din. *Tckbrff* further told me, that this Cuſtom of putting the ſcolding Women upon the Tops of Steeples, had made them, for ſome Years, paſt keep their Tongues in more Subjection than they were wont to do, which oblig'd 'em to hire Perſons to make them alarm the Kingdom. I could not but wiſh that all the loud-tongu'd Women in mine own Country were tranſported to the *Moon*, till I conſider'd, that by that Means poor *Ireland* would find a great Scarcity of Wives, and perhaps in one Age be wholly uninhabited. I have ſince thought that Philoſophers upon Earth might miſtake this Noiſe in the *Moon* for Muſick, which made them firſt talk of the Muſick of the Spheres.

Before I had Time to reflect upon what I had heard, we met with a Company of Beaſts, among whom we could not diſcover the leaſt Remains of Humanity, except in one, who had preſerv'd his Noſe; but I believe that was owing to his not taking Snuff; for I did not ſee him take a Pinch during our Conference, as the reſt did. Thoſe were Perſons, who to ſhew how ready they were to ſerve their

their King, had made themſelves ſo drunk, that they forgot how to help themſelves; they rail'd at all that did not ſtagger, and pronounced them diſaffected Perſons. A Swine that happen'd to be next to me, had like to have thrown me down with a Reel which he took, tho' I happily kept myſelf from falling: The reſt ſeeing me run from him, thought I had aſſaulted him, and ſent an Hero to beat me for it. He came up to me, and aim'd a furious Blow at my *Cerebellum*; I avoided it, and he fell into the Gutter; the Company ſhouted as if they had obtain'd a Victory, while we made what Haſte we could from them. How much better, ſaid *Tcklrff*, when we were got from them, would thoſe Perſons prove their Loyalty, if upon this Day each would apply with remarkable Induſtry to that which might make him uſeful in the Commonwealth, rather than, by wiſhing Health to our Sovereign, impair their own, and by utterly extinguiſhing their little Reaſon, if they had any left, render themſelves ſo contemptible to all that are not in the ſame Condition?

He had juſt ended this Reflection when we enter'd the *Temple*. I had not, indeed, as yet enquir'd into the Belief of the Congregation I was now going to join with, which may ſeem a little ſtrange at firſt Sight to any one who conſiders what a vaſt Number of Books a Man of my Parts might have devour'd ſince my Arrival; ſome of which ought to have taught me this Leſſon, that when a Man willingly does he knows not what, he may be guilty of he knows not what: But this could not poſſibly be my Caſe; for I told you before, and you muſt take my Word for it, that I was a perfect Maſter of their Language; ſo that I could not be guilty of I know not what, in aſſenting to what I did not underſtand; beſides, I was reſolv'd for the preſent barely to obſerve what I ſaw, without any more Emotion of

our own King, who before his Acceſſion to the Crown had ſignaliz'd himſelf for his Valour, and often hazarded his Life for the Defence of his Country, and after his Coronation improv'd the good Qualities he was before poſſeſs'd of, to the great Joy of his People. *Tckbrff* wiſh'd that their Government might be chang'd to that of the *Engliſh*, for he often bewail'd the miſerable conſequences of unlimited Power in a Sovereign.

CHAP. IV.

Containing an Account of their Diſcourſe about an Amour between Fribbigghe *and* Blmmſl. *Their Characters. He turns* Fribbigghe's *Rival. Makes a Speech to* Blmmſl. Fribbigghe *is diſcarded.*

WE then began to diſcourſe about an Amour that was much talk'd of, between a Tabby *Cat*, and a black and white *Lap-Dog*, and it was believ'd that it wou'd be a Match, from the Similitude of their Intellects.

The *Cat* which was the Male, was a noted Fortune-hunter, and one that had as little pretenſions to a Lady's Heart as any in the Kingdom of *Quqns*, if he was conſider'd to be what he really was. He was one that laid out his ſmall Fortune entirely upon his Cloaths, and contented himſelf with more ordinary Meals than an *Iriſh* Footman wou'd do, when he eat at his own Expence. He was a great Pretender to Wit and good Senſe, tho' deſtitute of both: This I affirm on my own certain Knowledge of the Man; but others proceeded ſome what further, whoſe Cenſure I ſhall ſubmit to the candid Reader. They ſaid that he was a Coward and had broke off the Point of his Sword one Day under a Pretence of ſharpening it; but thoſe Gentlemen may be pleas'd to conſider, that a *Cat* (whoſe Form *Fribbigghe*, for that was the Creature's Name) uſurp'd, does ſometimes, force its Nails into a Poſt in order to make them ſharper, tho' it may by chance meet

meet with one ſomewhat too hard to be pierc'd, and break a Nail in the Experiment; why then might not *Fribbiggbe* run his Sword into a Beam, for none are poſitive as to the Manner of breaking it, and if the Blade prov'd bad, with a ſafe Conſcience leave a Bit of it in the Wood; or elſe he might deſignedly break it to prevent Murder, ſince he was often affronted? Others reported that he was a Fool, and had given out that he had kick'd a Gentleman, who it was believ'd had kick'd him, ſince he always ſhunn'd him; and that he boaſted of Favours receiv'd from a Lady, who upon his Second Viſit had forbid him her Houſe. But what he hated moſt of all to be told of was, the laying out of 3 *s.* and 7 *d.* which was all that he had at a certain Time: He gave 3 *s.* 3 *d.* to Chairmen on a dry Day, and after buying Snuff with 3 Pence more, reſerv'd but a ſingle Penny for his Supper, when it unfortunately happen'd that he was oblig'd to Sup in his own Room. He never met with ſo good Succeſs in any Amour as he did in this I am ſpeaking of, for he had often patiently born a Beating for his Impudence, which he call'd Gallantry, and began to be tir'd of the *Lap-dog*, becauſe he had met with ſo little difficulty in his Addreſſes, and valu'd her as he did all others chiefly for her Fortune. The *Lap-Dog* which was ſo much taken Notice of in the *Moon*, wou'd not I am certain obtain the ſame Character in *Dublin*: I rather think that ſhe wou'd paſs for an accompliſh'd Lady; and that every Mathematical Figure which ſhe would publiſh in her Head-cloaths would be induſtriouſly taken notice of, and ſet forth in many different Editions. If I begin with her Motion, it was neither Natural or Eaſy, for if it were, it wou'd be always the ſame, and ſhe wou'd not be ſo choice of it. I have ſeen her in many different ways of paſſing along a Walk; ſuch as Ambling, Pacing, Trotting, and ſometimes Running, and often in a *Je ne ſcay quoy* Manner that was a Compound of ſeveral of the fore-mention'd: And have been told that when ſhe has had

of Mind than if it had been my Fate to be a Statue for the Ornament of that Place. But here I will give the Reader ſome Account of the Belief of this Sect, which was the moſt numerous of any in the *Moon*. They were the Followers of the *Pythagorean* Doctrine; and whatever they practis'd, they confidently affirmed that they had his expreſs Command for, or elſe they made him to mean Things as they ſerv'd their Intereſts, by giving his Thoughts a new Turn, and by making their Comments upon his Writings as authentick as what they were deſign'd to explain. Here it may be ask'd, how *Pythagoras* ever got into the *Moon*? But I think it may be ask'd with greater Propriety, how he ever got to the Earth? For by examining the Records in both Places, it will be found, that the firſt Body which he animated was in the *Moon*, and was the Body of a Corn-Cutter; He lived very poorly in that State for many Years, till he was ſet at Liberty by a Diſeaſe contracted by ſmelling ſtinking Toes. The next which he enter'd into was that of a Citizen, but in a ſhort Time was ſcolded out of that Tenement by his Wife. He ſerv'd an Apprenticeſhip of five Years immediately after in the Shape of a Coach-Horſe to a Lady of Quality, who kill'd him with going a-Viſiting. He was then transform'd into a Spider, a Bailiff, an Whore, an Emperor, an Hangman, a Greyhound, a Kitchen-Wench, a Lawyer, a Fox, and a Mad-Man. In this laſt Station he ſet up for a Philoſopher, and call'd himſelf *Pythagoras*. He was not always ſtark mad, but had his Intervals of right Reaſon; in which he gain'd ſo much upon his Hearers, that at length they took his mad Fits for nothing but ſurpriſing Flights of his Imagination. He gain'd ſo much Credit in a little Time, that the greateſt Abſurdities confirmed by an *Ipſe Dixit*, were thought to be ſufficiently

ently demonſtrated. He us'd to harangue the People upon the Fallibility of their Senſes; and by deceiving them ſometimes with *Legerdemain*, in which he was very expert, brought them to believe, that their Senſes, being right diſpos'd, the Object at a proper Diſtance, and in a proper Medium, cou'd, and often did deceive 'em. So that if a Man caught him in Bed with his Wife, he wou'd before he got up deny the Fact, and then learnedly prove, that the Cuckold was either aſleep, or ſomewhere elſe at the ſame Time; or elſe that himſelf was not *Pythagoras*, but the Man of the Houſe; or elſe, if he was hard put to it, that he was both. Shou'd the poor Man, notwithſtanding all this, ſtill believe his Senſes, and that he was a Cuckold, he would indict him for what he had ſaid; and in caſe of Obſtinacy (ſo great was his Power) put him to Death. He gave out that he had a Golden Thigh, which the common People underſtood literally; but the wiſer Sort have found out, that he meant only that one of his Breeches Pockets was conſtantly full of that Metal; whence his Followers, in Imitation of him, ſpare no Pains to get it; and ſome have been ſo cunning as to pretend they never uſe any Money, that they might the more eaſily keep all they got, and be furniſh'd with Neceſſaries *gratis*. He order'd his Followers to abſtain from all kind of Fleſh, and from Beans: What his Deſign cou'd be in the firſt, is thought to be only a Pretext to his Knavery, to deceive the People, by the ſeeming Auſterity of his Morals. But his Followers could not play the Hypocrites ſo well, they could not abſtain from Fleſh altogether, wherefore they allow'd themſelves the Uſe of it, except at ſome certain Times, when they thought Fiſh might be acceptable thro' Variety. Some think that by the Word *Fleſh* he underſtands all Animals; but this they reject,

and

and for a Reaſon, refer you to their own Comment upon that Paſſage, where they have rendered it Land Animals. *Pythagoras* himſelf has given us a Reaſon for abſtaining from Beans, *viz.* becauſe they are like Mens Teſticles. He did not know but that a Man's Teſticle had as good a Reliſh as a Bean, which if it ſhould ever be found out, might occaſion the Caſtration of ſome of his Followers, and by that means render them incapable of Pleaſures which it was his Deſire they ſhould enjoy, and he foreſaw they wou'd be much addicted to. By theſe few Inſtances, the reſt may be gueſs'd at, and known, as well as *Hercules* by his Foot.

Pythagoras had certainly an odd Way of thinking; but his Succeſſors have found out Things that he never dream'd of. He taught, that when the Soul leaves a Body, it becomes happy or miſerable, according to the Circumſtances of the next Body that receives it: But his Succeſſors teach, that it is in their Power to continue their Kindneſs to their Friends, after their Separation from a Body; and to that End, have inveſted certain Perſons with Power to know what becomes of others, and make their Sufferings have a ſpeedy End; for they hold for their own Intereſt, that their Friends are miſerable after leaving the Body they were laſt in, and will continue to be ſo till they aſſiſt them. This plainly ſhews, that *Pythagoras* was better natur'd than his Succeſſors, who make their Gain of Peoples Miſery, which, tho' imaginary, wou'd become real, were it in their Power to make it ſo. He indeed attributed much to Numbers, and was a great Proficient in the Mathematicks; but they ſupport a bad Cauſe by the Numbers that adhere to it: Whence it will follow, that he that cheats half the World, is an honeſter Man than him that cheats only a fourth Part.

They

They are great Admirers of right Angles, and wou'd fain make it appear, that right Angles alone have more Efficacy than any other Figures that can be imagin'd; yet they cannot prove that *Pythagoras* was of that Opinion. In fine, they are ſo much taken up in admiring their Inſtructor, that they forget his Inſtructions. He orders them to worſhip the Gods; but they will worſhip him, or any Body elſe, as they pleaſe; nay, ſometimes you may find them in ſo good an Humour, that they won't ſcruple to pay Divine Worſhip to a rotten Poſt.

Pythagoras liv'd in great Repute for a long Time; and having ſufficiently eſtabliſh'd his Doctrine, he ſhifted his Dwelling, and became a Foot-Soldier; but was oblig'd to forſake that Body by drinking Brandy: He had no ſooner left the Army, but he was oblig'd to animate an Oyſter, where he was allow'd the Liberty of Thinking, and compos'd his *Aurea Carmina.* He was ſoon taken up, and devour'd by a young Lady, who immediately became ſo Learned, that there was no enduring her. Many purſue him thro' ſeveral other Bodies; but their Accounts have ſo little to ſupport 'em, that I rather choſe to omit them, than ſet down any Thing but that which is founded upon the beſt Authority.

I ſhou'd now proceed to what I ſaw in the Temple; but as all what I ſaw was myſterious, and Myſteries are not to be divulg'd, I muſt be excus'd for not diſcovering what I ſaw. When the Crowd was gone, *Tckrff* took me to ſee the Rarities of the Place, and prevail'd upon one that belong'd to it, to ſhew them to us. We were led into a large Room full of Wonders; to recount all which, would fill a large Volume, yet I will ſet down a few which I remember above others. The firſt Thing he ſhewed us was a Frying-Pan with but

one Handle, which was all the Houſhold Goods of a certain famous *Pythagorean*. The next was a large Cup with two Handles; which was look'd upon as preternatural in the Age it was made, with an Inſcription to this Purpoſe, *He is a Beaſt that drinks more at one Time, than he can lift with one Hand.* A ſmall Bundle of Birch, conſiſting of eight Twigs and an half, with which a great Man was wont to keep down proud Fleſh. A Gallipot, in which was to be ſeen ſome of the Brimſtone which *Pythagoras* himſelf us'd to cure himſelf of the Itch: This is ſhewn to prove the Antiquity of that Diſtemper in the Northern Parts, where *Pythagoras* for a while reſided. A three-legged Stool; which retain'd ſo much Virtue from the Perſon who us'd to ſit upon it, that it wou'd cure Jealouſy: The jealous Perſon was to ſit upon this Stool three Hours, during which Time he was to believe firmly that his Conſort was virtuous. An Horn, to drink out of, which would prevent Cuckoldom. A Stone which had been laugh'd at for ſpeaking Nonſenſe, and had been ever ſince ſilent. Theſe are a few of the ſurpriſing Things which I ſaw. When we had view'd them all, and were going away, the good Man who had ſhew'd them to us, took as much Water out of a Baſon, that ſtood by the Door, as he cou'd hold in his Hand, and threw it in my Face. I apprehended that it was becauſe I had given him nothing; and tho' I was angry, I gave him ſomething for his Trouble, and and took my Leave of thoſe renowned *Pythagoreans*. There were many other Sects of Philoſophers in the Town, who all hated the *Pythagoreans*, as being notorious Cheats; tho' the *Pythagoreans* were even with them, by cutting their Throats, as often as they found Opportunity, and look'd upon murdering thoſe that differ'd with them in Opinion, as a meritorious Action. *Tckbrff* deſir'd me to go

and

and ſee a Fountain which was in the Midſt of the Town, and which the *Pythagoreans* had often ſtrove in vain to ſtop up. It was remarkable for the Purity of its Water, and for not ſuffering any Dirt to ſettle in it. The more the *Pythagoreans* labour'd to ſuppreſs it, the more it over-flow'd, and grew daily more famous, to their Shame and Confuſion. The Reaſon of their Hatred to it was, that it had ſo much Virtue, that an hearty Draught of its Water wou'd make the ableſt *Pythagorean* renounce his Principles, if Obſtinacy and Prejudice had not uſurp'd the Seat of his Underſtanding. It had reſtor'd many to their Human Shape, and prov'd an infallible Remedy again the Griping of the Guts; where the Pain was ſo great, that it made People look as if they were poſſeſs'd. It was under the King's immediate Care, who, upon his Coronation, had oblig'd himſelf to protect it; and well did it deſerve to have a Royal Patron, ſince it was the greateſt Bleſſing that ever had been beſtow'd upon the Kingdom. It brought Peace and Plenty whereſoever it flow'd, and guided the People in the true Road of Happineſs. It had a Guard continually ſurrounding it, which was made firm to its Intereſts by drinking of it. Many times did the *Pythagoreans* hazard their Lives and Fortunes to a Man, in Hopes of deſtroying it, and often caus'd ſuch an Effuſion of Blood upon its Banks, that it chang'd its Colour for a Time, tho' it never cou'd be corrupted. The Bodies of thoſe that died in the Defence of it, were gently carried down the Stream that iſſued from it into a remote Country, where they receiv'd new Life, and enjoy'd endleſs Happineſs.

Many had deſir'd to draw off its Water into their own Grounds; and to that End, had ſecretly dug Paſſages under the Earth, thinking that the Fountain wou'd pour its Water into them, and by that

Means they would become ſole Maſters of all its Benefits: But they were all diſappointed; for in their Way they conſtantly met with ſome Fountain, which they miſtook for the true one; and were ſo blinded with their own Conceits, that they could not ſee that they had not come near the Fountain which they coveted, and that the Water which they had got, had none of thoſe good Qualities which made the other ſo deſirable. Had they been content to enjoy its Benefits in common, it was ſufficient to ſatisfy them all, let them be never ſo greedy: Yet each obſtinately maintain'd that he was in the right; and to gain the Fountain he had found the more Repute, cry'd down the true one. I will not take upon me to ſay that all the Philoſophers which we had upon Earth were firſt in the *Moon*, tho' I have been often tempted to believe it, from the Conformity of the Opinion of ſeveral earthly Philoſophers to thoſe religious Sects in the *Moon*; for I obſerv'd that there were *Platonicks* and *Cynicks* there: The former affected magical Tranſports, and pretended that they kept a Courier conſtantly to bring them Intelligence from Heaven: The latter differ'd from them in this, that they admir'd an extraordinary Simplicity in their Garb, which, tho' different from that of other People, was as faſhionable as theirs; ſince it is Cuſtom alone that alters Faſhions, and they had nearly ſtuck to one Faſhion for many Years. They were the moſt unmannerly People in the *Moon*, and were ſo politick, that they had perſuaded many that they were in earneſt, and that to be virtuous was to be unmannerly, and that we cannot be brought to Heaven with an Equipage. It is ſurprizing to reflect upon what a Multitude is miſled, when all are allow'd to approach the ſacred Fountain, and Perſons appointed to take Care that thoſe who come to drink obſerve Rules preſcrib'd to them.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Containing an Account of his going to a Coffee-Houſe; *what he obſerv'd and heard there. His Deſign to go to a* Play-Houſe. *An Account of what* Tckbrff *ſaid to him before they went thither; what he obſerv'd and heard there; with a natural Account for a Man's becoming a Critick.*

THE next Thing I went to ſee was a *Coffee-Houſe*, where we intended to trifle away our Time till the *Play-Houſe* was open: We went thither, and took our Seats at a long Table, with a Deſign to ſettle the Affairs of the Nation; for I muſt confeſs, that upon my entering the *Coffee-Houſe* I found myſelf inſenſibly turn Politician, and become more concern'd to find out the Deſigns of One a thouſand Miles diſtant from me, than I was about returning to mine own Country, tho' I am ſure that my own Affairs were but in a very bad State when I left it.

I had juſt lighted my Pipe, and read a Paragraph of a Paper, in queſt of Truth, where I was certain that there was an hundred to one againſt my finding it, when my Thoughts were turned another Way by a Company that ſeated themſelves next to us. But before I inform againſt them, I will ſet down the Subſtance of a Fragment which I met with in *Tckbrff*'s Library. It was a philoſophical Account of Mens meddling with Affairs that do not belong to them, when they enter *Coffee-Houſes*. It firſt prov'd that Coffee was of an hot and dry Nature, and took it for granted that it was much us'd in Houſes that took

took their Names from it; as likewiſe that the finer Parts of the *Coffee* were floating in the Air which fill'd thoſe Houſes. This was prov'd, if any doubted it, by People's ſmelling the *Coffee* upon Entrance. It next enquir'd into the Nature of Politicks, and of the ordinary Diſcourſe of *Coffee-Houſes*; both which it prov'd to be of an hot and dry Conſtitution; whence 'twas inferr'd, that *Coffee* was the Cauſe of thoſe Diſcourſes from their Likeneſs. It was further hinted, that this Hypotheſis of the *Coffee* floating in the Air, might account for thoſe People's Behaviour who were not able to purchaſe a Diſh of *Coffee*, ſince it is ſuppos'd that they are all endued with the Senſe of Smelling, and that every Body knows how near the Brain, the Seat of all Senſation, the Noſe is plac'd.

The Company juſt mention'd conſiſting of an He-Goat, an Hedgehog, and a Porcupine, the Matter in Debate was, whether there was any ſuch Thing as Love; and whether any Perſons ever kill'd themſelves for Love. The Goat, by whoſe Looks and Diſcourſe I diſcover'd that he was married, denied both the Queſtions, and ſaid, That though Hiſtory furniſhed us with many Inſtances of People that run into another World to look for a Miſtreſs, yet a reaſonable Man is not obliged to believe one Word of it, when he can aſſign another Cauſe for their ſo ſudden Departure; as, that a Man may have his Pockets pick'd by a Female, and hang himſelf for the Loſs of his Money, as many have done; or elſe, by watching for Entrance at a Back-Door, catch Cold, and ſpit Blood, whence ſilly People might think his Throat was cut; or, if a Man that was going to Sea had a Mind to learn to ſwim with his Cloaths on, if he ſhould chance to be drown'd in learning, why, forſooth, he was in Love. He then argued like a Philoſopher, and a married one too, from his own Experience, that there was no ſuch Thing as Love; but what was ſo call'd, might be reſolv'd into a De-

ſire

ſire of Money, Intereſt, Eaſe, or ſome ſuch Principles of our Actions; and further, deſir'd his Companions to conſider how heartily the moſt profeſs'd and ardent Lovers hated one another in the End of their Acquaintance. The Hedgehog affirm'd, that there was ſuch a Thing as Love, tho' not in the ſtricteſt Senſe, that is, that one Perſon alone can be the Object of the Deſires of another; and argued likewiſe from Experience, that he had a Dozen Miſtreſſes at one Time, not one of which he lov'd above another: But it was his throwing down Apples in an Orchard, and then rolling himſelf among them, to make them ſtick to his Sides, that firſt made him be of this Opinion. The Porcupine was of his Opinion, with a Diſtinction, that is, that one may love a great many, tho' not in the ſame inſtant; and that if a Man ſhould chance to meet two or three of his Beloved in one Place, and at one Time, he muſt love none of them for that Time, becauſe his Love is divided, tho' he could murder himſelf for any one of them, conſider'd ſeparately from the reſt; and for Proof of this he ſwore, that he would kill himſelf the next Day, if the firſt of his Charmers which he met did not uſe him kindly. He then call'd for a Diſh of *Coffee*, and ſhot a Quill at the Wench who brought it to him; and, to confirm his Doctrine, lov'd her for half a Night, till her Maſter was getting up. The Clock ſtruck, and the learned Aſſembly, for Reaſons beſt known to themſelves, departed. I am not well able to determine the Cauſe of this Company's talking of Love in a *Coffee-Houſe*, unleſs it be that they were tir'd with Politicks, and, for Relaxation of their Minds, deſign'd to diſcourſe of a ſofter Subject. As ſoon as they were gone, we began to think of the *Play-Houſe*, and *Tckbrff* told me, that it would be proper to go thither early, that we might get a convenient Seat; for he believ'd that the Houſe would

would be much crowded that Night; and by this, ſaid he, a Man may judge of the People's Inclinations. The Play which is to be acted to Night is one that extenuates Vice without condemning it, and that contains all the falſe Arguments that can be brought in Defence of Gallantry, which, if examin'd, will prove to be nothing leſs than faſhionable Wickedneſs. The Houſe is always full when Honeſty is brought on the Stage to be laugh'd at, or when the ſhining Character in the Play be the Character of an harden'd Villain, that calls himſelf a fine Gentleman. This People forgets how Glory, and the Character of a fine Gentleman, was acquir'd of old. 'Twas Virtue, and a Love for their King and Country, that made the Gentleman. But now the Learning of the Age has turn'd the Duſt of a Campaign into ſweet Powder; and thoſe which ſhould weild a Sword, have now learn'd the faſhionable Airs of managing a Snuff-Box. The Writers of Plays well know which Way the People's Affections tend; and, to comply with their deprav'd Humour, have always introduc'd Virtue and Innocence in the utmoſt Diſtreſs, as if Affliction were their inſeparable Attendant, whilſt Vice is generally brought in in Triumph, and by a falſe Gloſs aſſumes the Appearance of Virtue. This is not to change Names, but Things, even Things of the greateſt Conſequence. But let us haſten to the *Play-Houſe*, where, by the Acclamations of the People, you may confirm what I have ſaid, as well as by what you will ſee repreſented on the Stage.

We went thither accordingly, and found all that *Tckbriff* had ſaid to be true; for the Houſe was ſoon fill'd, and by good Luck we got to a Seat were we could ſee all that was done in the Houſe very diſtinctly. But as our greateſt Pleaſures have their Alloy of Bitterneſs, it here prov'd my Caſe; for I had propos'd a great deal of Pleaſure to myſelf in

ſeeing

ſeeing a Play in the *Moon*, and probably would have enjoy'd it, had I not been ſeated where I was; for there was an Animal that ſat next to me which gave me great Uneaſineſs, both by his Looks and Speech. He had a moſt frightful and meagre Countenance; and the Sight of him made me think, that whenſoever a Poet drew the Picture of Envy, he muſt certainly mean an Animal of this Species. I cannot compare him to any one Brute that I ſaw in *Ireland*; for he was a Compound of many Brutes, tho' a Cur ſeem'd to conſtitute the greateſt Part of him. It were well for Children, and Women with Child, if he were oblig'd to wear a Mask, to prevent Miſcarriages, and the frightening of fooliſh Children out of their Wits. During the whole Time of Action, he was railing at the Poet and the Players, and for the moſt part found Faults where there were none; and if any Thing was ſaid which he was forc'd to acknowledge to be good, tho' that happen'd but rarely, he would curſe himſelf for not being able to think ſo well.

When the Play was over, I enquir'd of *Tcklrff* who that Perſon I juſt mention'd was. He told me that he was a Critick, or one that is never pleas'd, if he is pleas'd at all, but when he is finding out real Faults in Writings, or making new ones. He is one that is hated by, and hates all Writers: His Obſervations are often trifling, and foreign to the Purpoſe: He would not think a Month ill beſtow'd in finding out the Orthography of a proper Name, or upon what Syllable of it the Accent was to be plac'd: But he has this Curſe attending him, that he can raiſe Spirits often, which he cannot lay; and after his greateſt Labours, is generally more ignorant of what he enquir'd into, than he was at the Beginning. There are many Cauſes aſſign'd for a Perſon's becoming of this Claſs: Some will have ill Nature to be the only Cauſe of it; and alledge, that

it is viſible in every Feature of his Countenance. Others think, that ill Nature, join'd to a Senſe of his own Ignorance, is the Cauſe of it; which makes him ſtrive to make others appear as ignorant as he is perſuaded that he himſelf is: But to this is objected, that Criticks are very conceited, or at leaſt ſeem ſo, of their own Abilities. The moſt rational Account of this is founded upon an Explication of the natural Cauſe of it, by the Obſervations which were made upon the Brain of one of thoſe Animals: It was obſerv'd that there were many little Animals not unlike thoſe found in Books, which we call Book-Worms, running about the pineal Gland. From whence the Anatomiſt argues thus: Since the Seat of the Soul is in the pineal Gland, becauſe it is allow'd to be wholly in the whole Body, and wholly in every Part, or, to uſe their Words, who deny the firſt Poſition, that it is *Totum in toto, & totum in qualibet parte*, it follows, that thoſe little Animals which inhabit the pineal Gland, muſt affect the whole Soul. But ſtill the Queſtion is, Why thoſe little Animals, by thus affecting the whole Soul, ſhould make a Man a Critick?

To which I anſwer, that bad Company will ſpoil any Man, and ſoon make him of their Principles. Now every Body allows, that it is the chief Buſineſs of thoſe Animals to make Holes in all the Books they come at, never conſidering whether the the Book they lite on deſerves ſuch Treatment, or not; and that the Soul is continually affected by theſe Animals, may be thus proved: Experience convinces us, that it is poſſible for larger Animals to get into the Brain; but thoſe larger Animals muſt leave a ſenſible Mark of their Entry, which the Book-Worms do not. But why ſhould we wonder that we do not perceive the Holes by which they enter, ſince we cannot perceive the Holes through which the Rays of Light paſs? And to make this

appear

the more reaſonable, it is held, that thoſe Animals are taken into the Brain when they are very young, and much about the Size of a pretty big Ray of Light, which, by the By, is a Reaſon why a Man does not become a great Critick of a ſudden, but daily improves, as thoſe Animals grow up, and come to a worſe Uſe of their Faculties. The Manner of their getting into the Brain is by Attraction through the Eyes; for when the Brain is heated by intenſe Thinking, it is allow'd to attract more ſtrongly than when it is cool. This Opportunity is taken hold of for their Entry along with the Rays of Light through the Coats and Humours of the Eye, till they ſtrike upon the Optick Nerve; in which there are inſenſible Holes for the Paſſage of the Animal Spirits, through which they are attracted into the Subſtance of the Brain. Thoſe little Animals wander for ſome Time in the Subſtance of the Brain, till they come to the pineal Gland, to which they are invited by its pleaſant Situation. It is to no Purpoſe to object, that if they were attracted through the Eyes in this Manner, they might blind a Man, ſince the ſame Objection lies againſt the Rays of Light; or to ſay, that they would eat the Brain, for lack of other Food, ſince it is more probable that they would rather chuſe to eat one another than the Brain, whoſe Taſte is quite different from that of Paper; and that it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that their Bodies are of a Taſte not unlike it, as many nice Palates have aſſured us, ſince they were firſt bred in Ink and Paper. Beſides, they are known to breed ſo faſt, that two are ſufficient to ſtock a Kingdom in a ſhort Time, provided they be Male and Female.

ther the Perſon who made it was a *Wig* or *Tory*? Upon the other's anſwering that he was a *Wig*, he affirm'd that he was a *Tory*, and a marry'd Man too, ſince the Stiches of his Wife, who had a Hand in it, might be diſtinguiſh'd from his. The other alledg'd, that the Difference in the Stitches proceeded from a ſmall Prick which he gave his Finger, and that he ſow'd it by Candle Light: The other affirm'd, that it was by Day Light, ſince one might ſee thro' it: To which was anſwer'd, that the Holes which were in it, were the Effect of the Taylor's Negligence in preſſing it with a too hot Iron. This was obſtinately deny'd; and then both quoted the Records of the *Play-Houſe*, for a Proof of their contrary Opinions. At length they became ſo angry, by the Oppoſition they met with from each other, that they forgot what they firſt contended about, and proceeded to direct Abuſe.

While theſe two were thus abuſing each other, a Gentleman, with a very thinking Countenance, addreſs'd himſelf to me, and ſaid, You ſee, *Sir*, how thoſe Perſons diſpute warmly about Trifles: It is certain, that a Philoſopher may learn a good Leſſon from any Thing; but theſe two cannot hit upon the Method of it. If a Man muſt chooſe that Curtain for a Subject, let him take the Actors and Audience into Conſideration alſo. You may obſerve, that in the Curtain before us, there are three remarkable Holes, if we may call that Slit in the Middle one: The two outermoſt, by bare looking at them, diſcover that there was ſome Pains taken with them, and the Rent in the Middle, ſeems to be at firſt begun by ſome Body's Fury. Now to apply: May that thoſe whom you ſee walking behind the Curtain, be juſtly compar'd to the learned Part of Mankind, who often look thro' the Curtain, to obſerve the Behaviour

of

of the Audience, which may be compar'd to the World: The Curtain itſelf may be compared to Ignorance, which hinders them from ſeeing what they deſire to ſee, without ſome Trouble; for you ſee that a Man muſt either ſtoop to look thro' the the outermoſt Holes, or elſe lift up the Hole to the Height of his Eyes which he comes to. Theſe Holes are like the Works of *Ariſtotle* and his Correctors, which we muſt turn over before we are allow'd to be Part of the learned World, or, to ſpeak more generally, like the beaten Paths of Knowledge. Men that take all upon Truſt, ſtoop down to peep thro' the Holes: Thoſe are mere Drudges, fit for nothing elſe, but to carry the Burthen of another's Knowledge: Others ſomewhat ſuperior to them, diſdain to ſtoop, without Reaſon, to another's Sentiments, and by a Strength of Mind, raiſe the Hole to their own Height, yet are too cowardly to attempt uncommon Paths. The Rent near the Middle is the Effect of a Genius far above others, and plainly ſhews that Art had no hand in it. For it is torn, not cut, and has rendered the Veil above it capable of being rent in the ſame Manner, if Art does not interpoſe. To this the Celebrated of all Ages came; and it may be obſerv'd, that the Top of the Slit does not riſe higher than the talleſt Perſon's Head that comes to it. Theſe are the Men that find Truth by uncommon Methods, and every one that approaches, it ſtretches, if not breaks a Thread or two: Others being plac'd in a Way where they might find one of thoſe Holes, thro' a Stupid Careleſneſs, deſpiſe them all, and intend to look at the World thro' the Diſtance of the Threads in the firſt Part of the Curtain they come to. To this End they puſh the Curtain ſomewhat before them, and if they ſee any Thing at all, they ſee it very confuſedly; and tho' they remove the Curtain a little forward,

yet

yet it falls back again beyond its due Situation. We may next conſider thoſe that come to the Sides of the Curtain; of which ſome peep, others ſhew their whole Body: The former are thoſe, which would obſerve the World and inſtruct it, without being known; the latter dare ſtand its Cenſure, and ſhew their Perſon to give an Authority to their Writings. The Walking of thoſe behind the Curtain to and fro, may be called the Diſputes which are among the Learned, each of which would fain prove the reſt Block-heads, thro' a vain Conceit, that two of a Trade can never agree; but cannot all the Learned much better—— Here I was awaken'd, much troubled that I had not Time to ask this viſionary Gentleman ſome Queſtions.

I was awakened by a Noiſe that was made in the next Houſe to me: I aroſe immediately, as well to ſee what was the Cauſe of this Noiſe which I heard, as to commit my ſleeping Conference to my Writing, ſince I was very diſtruſtful of my Memory. When I had taken this Abſtract of my Dream, (for I dare not be very poſitive in ſaying that I heard nothing but what I ſet down) I went out to the Place where the Noiſe was made. I was mightily ſurpriz'd at my Entry, to ſee ſo many People making Fools of themſelves by certain Rules, and dancing themſelves into Brutes to Muſick. They called this Aſſembly a Ball, by a Metaphorical Expreſſion; for as in a round Piece of Matter, which is uſually called a Ball, all the Parts which make up this Ball are equally ſubject to all the Motions that can be given to the Ball; ſo in this Aſſembly, every one that came into the Room was equally ſubject to be made a Beaſt and a Fool of. And farther, ſince a Globe ſet upon a Plain, as Philoſophers tells us, if once moved, would move for ever, if ſomething did not hinder it; ſo when

thoſe

thoſe People have once begun to dance, if their Strength did not fail them, they would never leave off. Beſides, they call themſelves a Ball, from a Cuſtom which they have of forming a Circle with their Bodies, as Horſes do about a Pond, when many go to drink at once. I could not but be griev'd, to ſee People applaud each other for their Imitation of Beaſts, ſince every Motion of theirs was deſigned to imitate ſome Creature which they deſpiſed. The Creatures which they chiefly imitated, were Ducks, Horſes, and a Pack of Dogs playing after a plentiful Meal: Their Imitation of Ducks, which was ſlow, and waddling, they called *Drptxye*; it may be render'd, without much Straining, a Minuet: Their Imitation of a Trooper's Horſe, when he is exerciſing, may be render'd Jiggs: And their Imitation of Dogs, Country-Dances. Their Jiggs were called *Cſdmno*, and their Country-Dances *Glghdne*. There were ſome who attempted to imitate the Flying of Birds; but thoſe that could raiſe themſelves higheſt from the Ground, were moſt hurted in their Fall. It is but trifling to urge, that by Dancing we learn a graceful Carriage and genteel Behaviour, ſince thoſe Beaſts which we imitate are void of both; and Reaſon alone ſhould direct us in acquiring them, tho' Cuſtom is now the univerſal Director: But ſtill the Difficulty is to account, for this Propenſity to imitate Brutes. *Philoſophers* divide the *Appetite* into rational and ſenſitive; the former is peculiar to Men, the latter we have in common with Beaſts: When the Rational governs, all Things are well, and we live as we ought to do: But, from the Moment that the ſenſitive gets the upper Hand, we commence Brutes. Now the Soul is ſuppos'd to have its rational End uppermoſt, when Men do the ordinary Offices of Life, which they are obliged to: But this is a grand Miſtake; for the Generality of

Men eat and ſleep by mere Inſtinct. Beſides, I never heard tell of a Medium, which the Philoſophers cou'd agree to, between Man and Beaſt: Hence it is probable, that in a Man's learning to become a Fool, or to dance, that by the violent and frequent Motion of his Body, he ſhakes the rational End of his Soul into his Heels, which being accuſtom'd to govern, and impatient of Subjection, cauſes ſome Uneaſineſs in the lower Parts, and keeps them always in Motion. Beſides, it is no great Wonder, that thoſe who have the Soul of a Beaſt to direct their upper Parts, ſhou'd be ſtrongly inclin'd to brutal Actions.

CHAP. IX.

Containing an Account of his ſailing under Water: The Manner of it. The Boat's ſplitting againſt a Rock: Their being receiv'd into a ſubterraneous Cavern: Their Reception. An Account of mechanical Poetry: Sactuff's *Kindneſs to them.*

HItherto I had liv'd as happily as I could expect at ſuch a Diſtance from mine own Country; and now I began to think ſeriouſly of ſettling in the *Moon* for the Remainder of my Life; and after ſtudying a long Time in vain, how to get back to the Earth, I concluded that it was impoſſible, tho' Experience has ſince convinc'd me of my Error. How often have I at Night, gaz'd at the dear Planet I was born in? Whilſt it diſpens'd its Light and kind Influence to the *Moon*, I would oft, with the greateſt Sorrow, call upon my Friends in it, as if they cou'd hear me, or lend me any Aſſiſtance: Then would I reflect upits

on its Beauty, and blame myſelf for having once thought that it was leſs glorious than other Planets. At length I reſolv'd to find Contentment in the *Moon*, which is ſo hard to be found in the Earth, and make a Choice of Neceſſity. But cruel Fortune, whoſe Power reach'd even thither, envied me this Happineſs which I propos'd to myſelf, and reſolv'd to lead me into more Dangers.

Amidſt my firm Reſolutions to decline meddling with State Affairs, and innocently enjoy my moderate Penſion, *Tckbrff* came to me, and told me he had invented ſomething worth my ſeeing. It was a Boat to ſail in under Water. I immediately ask'd how we ſhould breathe; and he told me, he had provided ſeveral Bottles full of Animal Spirits, which he had gather'd by tying thoſe Bottles to Perſons Noſes that were dying. The Boat after we had enter'd into it, and diligently ſtopp'd all the Holes to keep out the Water, was to be fill'd with thoſe Spirits, which would abundantly compenſate the want of Air. I doubted what he ſaid, till he aſſur'd me that he had already made the Experiment, and had a ſufficient Quantity of Animal Spirits for one Day's ſailing. Upon this I went with him to the Boat, which cou'd contain but three Perſons with the Bottles. We took along with us an old Mathematician, to ſteer for us; who by his Skill, cou'd ſink the Boat to any Depth requir'd. When we had enter'd the Boat, and carefully ſtopp'd every Hole which might let in the Water, *Tckbrff* open'd the Bottles, one by one, as we began to want freſh Air; and indeed they made our Reſpiration very pleaſant, for the Spirits ſoon found a Paſſage into every Part of our Bodies, and caus'd all our Members to breathe, as well as perform other Animal Functions.

The next Thing we ſet about, was to ſink the Boat; which the old Gentleman perform'd in a ve-

ry wonderful Manner: He began firſt to demonſtrate, that there was a Principle of Gravity inherent in all Matter, which made it tend to the Center. *Tckbrff*, who knew the Part he was to act, would now and then deny ſomething that he had ſaid. The old Gentleman, to confirm his Aſſertion, would give a mathematical Thump to the Bottom of the Boat, which would cauſe it ſenſibly to deſcend; and thus he would ſink it to any Depth requir'd. Whenever we had a Mind to raiſe the Boat, the old Gentleman would ſuffer his Hypotheſis to be refuted, and withhold his Demonſtrative Fiſt.

We ſail'd very pleaſantly for about a League, and ſaw all the Wonders of the Deep: There were three Windows in our Barge made of tranſparent Steel; one of each Side, and one at the Stem. My Veracity in this may be doubted; but when a Man conſiders that Bodies are made tranſparent when their Pores lie in rectilinear Directions, the only Difficulty will be to prove that Steel may have its Pores diſpos'd in this Manner; and the beſt Way to prove this, will be to explain the Manner in which the Steel was made tranſparent. The old Gentleman, before mention'd, took three Pieces of Steel, and beat them with an Hammer till they were very thin: This Work indeed requir'd ſome Time. He then took the Steel Plates, and put each of them between two Fires of equal Degrees of Heat, and let them remain ſo long between the Fires, that the Particles of the oppoſite Fires, by their acting upon the Steel, and attracting each other, at length found a Paſſage through the Steel, which was made pliable by their uninterrupted Action on either Side. When he found that the Holes, through which the Fire had paſs'd, were big enough to ſuffer the Rays of Light to paſs through, he threw Water upon the Steel Plates, which cool'd them, and made

made them hard: This being done ſuddenly, kept the Pores as wide when the Steel was cold, as it was when it was acted upon by the Fires. He did not venture, indeed, to poliſh the Plates, leſt he ſhould ſtop the Pores by rubbing upon them. Through theſe three Windows we look'd into the Sea; for the Holes through which the Light paſs'd were too ſmall to ſuffer the leaſt Particle of Water to enter at, and avoided many Rocks, as well as obſerv'd the Behaviour of the Fiſhes. I could obſerve ſome moving gently along for their Recreation, and others, with a more thoughtful Countenance, moving precipitantly, to diſpatch ſome Buſineſs. There was a Fiſh taken Priſoner by two others at our Right Side: I judg'd that he was taken Priſoner, by his being ſeiz'd by the Gills, and forcibly carried back by the Road he came. His Crime, I ſuppoſe, was Theft; for he carried a Piece of Fleſh in his Mouth, which he dropp'd as ſoon as he was ſeiz'd; but it was taken up by one of his Attendants. We were deſirous to know what would be the Event of this that we had ſeen, and accordingly deſir'd our old Gentleman to ſteer after them.

Happy had it been for us, if we had not been ſo curious; for our Pilot, inſtead of minding his Way, was taken up in conſidering whether he might not demonſtrate a mathematical Problem by the Motions of thoſe Fiſhes Tails. In this profound Contemplation he was ſo wholly taken up with obſerving the Fiſhes Tails, that he took no Notice of a Rock, which he ſhould have left at the Larboard-Side; but drove directly againſt it, and ſplit the Boat. I ſpy'd the Rock as we were upon it; but it was too late to prevent the certain Death which I immediately expected. Our Boat came with great Violence againſt the Rock, (for we made all the Way we could,) and ſplit into an hundred Pieces: We ſhould all have immediately periſh'd, had it not been

been for the wonderful Adventure which we met with.

Our Boat had no ſooner ſtruck againſt the Rock, but it open'd, and diſcover'd a large and lightſome Apartment: A very uncouth Figure came ſpeedily to the Opening of the Rock, and pull'd us all in, to know what we wanted. As ſoon as we got ſafe in, he clos'd the Rock, and told us, in the Language of *Quqns*, that had he taken us into his Lodging to ſave us from being drown'd. Before we had given him an Account of our coming thither, he pitch'd upon the old Mathematician to ſpeak for us, expecting that he would declare the Truth. Indeed he related Matters of Fact juſt as they happen'd; and our Treatment would have been more favourable than it was, had not he ventur'd to explain in his own Terms the Manner of ſinking and raiſing the Boat. Our Hoſt was confounded at this new Doctrine, and took us for Conjurerers: Upon which he order'd us to be chain'd, to prevent our doing any Miſchief, and ſet a Guard to prevent our drawing Figures, which ſat heavier upon the old Man than his Chains.

When we were thus confin'd, I had Leiſure to obſerve the Place we were in, as well as the Behaviour of thoſe that were at work in it; for there were ſeveral employed in Spinning, and working at Anvils. The Light which we had, was made by Pieces of ſtinking Fiſh, hung up and down; but I could by no Means gueſs at what they were working. At length I prevail'd upon a gentle Youth, that was ſet to watch us, to give me an Account of their Manner of working. He told me, that thoſe at the Wheels were ſpinning Sonnets, Odes, Epigrams, and all the eaſier Kinds of Poetry. I was ſurpriz'd at this Relation, till he explain'd to me the Manner of their Spinning. They firſt took the Letters of their Alphabet, and ſet them down in all the various

various Caſes that they were capable of, in long Pieces of Paper, whoſe Breadth did not exceed half an Inch; they next twiſted this Paper with their Wheels, till thoſe Letters which appear'd on the Outſide of the Thread were jumbled into a Poetical Line. Thoſe Lines were carefully ſet down in a Day-Book by one appointed for that Purpoſe; from which they were transferr'd by others into another Book, and rang'd in harmonious Order, according to their Agreement or Diſagreement. Whenſoever it happen'd that a Thread was broke, they piec'd it with a proper Name, an old Proverb, or a Simile; of which they always had a good Store ready made for thoſe Occaſions. It is not ſtrange that thoſe Poets ſhould make thoſe Verſes thus mechanically, to any one that conſiders how poſſible the Work is; for where the Vowels and Conſonants are ſo variouſly mix'd, and ſuch a Quantity of them on each Side of the Paper, it neceſſarily follows, that in Twiſting ſome of the Letters muſt be hid, whilſt thoſe that appear'd on the Sides of the Thread as certainly muſt make Words, as that Words are made of Vowels and Conſonants. I will not ſay that the uniform Motion of the Wheel, and the Squeezing of the Letters according to Art, contributed nothing to their Endeavours. Indeed, they could not find a Line which was good Senſe upon every Thread, tho' upon ſome they found two or three, when the Spinſter was skilful, and the Paper able to endure many Twiſtings. Abbreviations and Apoſtrophes were occaſion'd by ſome Letters being hid in a Wrinkle, which did really belong to the Line, tho' the Skill of the Spinſters could not force them to ſhew themſelves.

As to thoſe at work at the Anvils, ſaid he, they are employ'd in making Epick Poems: Their Hammers are of Leads, and their Anvils of Crab-Tree: They have all the Letters of the Alphabet written ſeverally

ſeverally on ſeparate Pieces of Paper: Thoſe Pieces are generally ſquare, and one of their Sides never exceed a Quarter of an Inch. Soft Clay is what they work at, with thoſe Letters ſtrew'd in it: They beat this Clay till a Line, or half a Line, may be read on ſome Side of it; which being written, as before, they begin to hammer afreſh for another Line, and ſo on. This Work is, indeed, more difficult than the former, and requires great Art in managing the Hammer, and tempering the Clay; yet a skilful Man will beat forty Line, or more ſometimes, out of one Piece of Clay. There are ſome who work at the Anvil that do not, as yet, pretend to beat out whole Lines, and are employ'd in making Epithets, Proper Names, and poetical Blunders. But, ſaid I, to what End is all this Pains taken, ſince you have no Commerce with thoſe upon dry Land. He ſmil'd, and told me, that I was miſtaken; for it was to thoſe Men which I ſaw at work, that the People in the Moon were indebted for all the Poetry which they had among them. My Maſter, ſaid he, has certain inviſible Meſſengers, which he calls the *Muſes*; thoſe he ſends to vend the Wares as faſt as he gets them ready for Sale. The Muſes carry his Goods up to the Moon, and ſell them there to the higheſt Bidder; but he rates his tolerable Productions ſo dear, that it generally coſts a Man all that he is worth to purchaſe one or more of them, according to their Value, and the Buyer's Abilities, which is a Reaſon that thoſe that are accounted the beſt Poets, are generally the pooreſt. I ask'd him then, why his Maſter ſold any Poems that were bad? or why he did not claim all the Praiſe which was given to ſome of his Works, as his own proper Due? He anſwer'd, that his Maſter had Workmen of all ſorts, and conſequently ſome bad ones, which would have their Wages paid them as punctually as the beſt; and ſince he had

Hopes

Hopes that the worſt would mend, he ſold their Works to encourage them, and defray the Charges he has been at in maintaining them, and ſupplying them with Materials to work with. Beſides, Money being what he chiefly coveted, he little minded Applauſe, which he knew would never maintain a Man, or even mend an old Shoe.

Here *Tckbrff* interrupted us, and told me, that I was very merry in my Confinement, and rather ought to conſider how I might be ſet free, than ask Queſtions about my Keepers. I told him, that as our Entry into this Place was a little odd, ſo I believed would our Eſcape be, if ever ſuch a Thing happen'd; and that I was perfectly reſign'd to undergo any Thing which ſhould be laid upon us, except ſtarving; for I could not think of dying with an empty Stomach, without a Qualm. I know of no Method, anſwer'd *Tckbrff*, of ſetting ourſelves at Liberty, but by ſincerely promiſing to behave well, and be obedient to all the Commands of our preſent Maſter. I lik'd the Propoſal, and willed to have it immediately executed; and in order to it, reſolv'd to ſpeak for us all, which, if it ſhould turn to our Diſadvantage, I would be only as blameable as thoſe who had brought me to this Place.

I then prevail'd upon the young Man above mention'd to call his Maſter: As he was coming near us, I had Leiſure to view him diſtinctly; and indeed he was a very uncommon Figure, and very ſtrangely dreſs'd: His Noſe was plac'd in his Forehead, and his Mouth was below his Chin; his Eyes and Ears, Legs and Arms, had chang'd their Places, and his Gate was between Walking and Flying. He wore a Mantle artfully wrought with many Figures, of Cupids, Monſters, green Fields, Caves, Armour, Gods and Caſtles, with here and there a Battle and a Wedding. When he was come up to us, I began to ſpeak to him, and ſaid, *Moſt mighty and puiſſant*

CHAP. VIII.

Containing an Account of his Dream: Its Extravagance accounted for. His being awaken'd by People dancing; with ſome Obſervations upon a Ball.

WHEN *Tckbrff* had ended this Account, I took my Leave of him, and repair'd to my Lodgings, to go to Reſt, being ſufficiently tir'd with the Labours of the Day; but I muſt not omit that I ſupp'd before I lay down. I had not been long in Bed before I fell into a profound Sleep, in which I had the following Dream. I do not doubt but that lying down upon a full Stomach, might, partly by the Vapours which aſcended from my Stomach to my Brain, contribute ſomething to ſet my Imagination to work; and if the Vapours which aſcend from the Stomach to the Head affect the Imagination, I can very well account for the Extravagance and Incoherence of my Dream, ſince thoſe Vapours muſt conſiſt of ſomething compounded of the different Sorts of Things which I eat: Yet, not to beg the Queſtion, I will confirm the Doctrine of I know not what Vapours aſcending from the Stomach to the Brain, by the Teſtimony of every old Woman that can order a Vomit for the Head-Ach; and as thoſe Vapours were material, that is, compos'd of Matter finely prepared, and as all Matter muſt have ſome Form, it is certain that the Parts of Matter which conſtituted thoſe Vapours were of ſeveral different Forms. Now it is confeſs'd that thoſe different Forms of the Parts of Matter, is the Reaſon of the Difference which we perceive in Bodies by taſting.

taſting. Experience alſo tells us, that by mixing Bodies we may alter what we call their Taſte, or *Sapor*: Now I will leave it to any Man to judge what a ſtrange Confuſion of Figures there muſt be in that Man's Stomach, who ſupp'd as I did before he lay down: I eat of Fleſh of three Kinds, with five Modifications, or, as we call it in mine own Country, Ways of putting Sauce about it, and dreſſing it. I muſt be excus'd for not diſcovering all that I know of it, ſince I apprehend that it would encourage a new Sect to miniſter to the Luxury of our modern *Epicureans*: I eat of two Kinds of Fiſh, with four Modifications, with other Things which were call'd Eatables, tho' I am ſure I could never make a Meal of them, that had above twenty ſeven different Modifications, which I counted; they were very like Sweetmeats. All this conſider'd, plainly proves that thoſe Vapours which were bred in Confuſion, could never end in Regularity and Exactneſs, eſpecially if we take into the Account the Variety of Liquors which I drank at my Meal, moſt of which were very volatile. Surely no Philoſopher will deny that the Soul cannot be as eaſily, at leaſt, affected in the Head, as in the Tongue, when he conſiders the Texture of both, and that the Vapours which affect the Soul in the Brain, bear the ſame Proportion to that which affects the Soul in the Tongue, that the Brain does to the Tongue.

But as Dreams are often very extravagant, there muſt be no great Exactneſs expected in mine: I thought that I was ſeated in the *Play-Houſe* of *Dublin* upon the Earth, near two Criticks, (of the ſame Shape with thoſe above mention'd,) before the Curtain was drawn, who were in earneſt Diſpute; each anſwered the Doubts which the other propos'd, by raiſing new ones; and they paſs'd from one Queſtion to another ſo faſt, that they determin'd none. The Diſpute was about the Curtain: One ask'd, whether

find the right Way; I then reſolved to ſpend that Night in ſome Tree, and early the next Morning to go home. As I was looking about for a convenient Place to lodge in that Night, I chanced to ſpy an old Man with this Mantle, which you ſee me wear, caſt about him: His Eyes were ſunk in his Head, and his Beard was white, and half an Yard long; but when he ſpoke I was wonderfully terrified. He approach'd me, and asked me by what Chance I was brought thither, or whither I propoſed to go. I anſwer'd, that I had loſt my Way, and begg'd of him to direct me, ſince I believ'd he was no Stranger in thoſe Parts. He told me that it would be in vain for me to attempt to get home that Night; and ſince I had met with him, I ſhould be welcome to ſuch Entertainment as his Dwelling afforded: I thank'd him for his kind Offer, and went along with him. He led me through many *By* and *Unfrequented Ways* to a Cave in which he dwelt; but juſt as I entred, he diſcern'd in me a great Uneaſineſs, and bid me be of good Chear, with an Aſſurance that no Evil ſhould befal me whilſt I remain'd with him. To comfort me, by moving his Wand, a Table heap'd with Dainties was ſet before us by inviſible Servants. I was at firſt loath to taſte, till overcome with Hunger and his Intreaties, I prov'd it good and wholeſome. After Supper I began to take a great Liking to ſuch Entertainment, and deſign'd to return home no more, if I could live where I was. Here *Tckbrff* interrupted, and ſaid, he could not believe that any Man had Spirits at his Command; for, ſaid he, if the Devil be ſo very proud as we are told he is, how is it conſiſtent with his Pride to ſubmit himſelf and his Retinue to the Caprice of every one that is willing to employ them? It is ſaid, indeed, that thoſe to whom he is thus ſubject for a ſhort Time, become his Vaſſals for ever; but if he had no Way of peopling his Territories, but by being firſt a Slave him-

himſelf, there might be ſome Grounds for this Opinion; yet ſince we know that in every Company, even the ſmalleſt, he has, for the moſt part, one or more Deputies, by whoſe unwearied Diligence, he might expect in a ſhort Time to people the very Deſerts of his Empire, though he never ſtirr'd abroad himſelf: It is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that his Pride would brook with ſuch a voluntary Subjection.

All this, reply'd *Sactuff*, I will readily grant you, (for that was our Hoſt's Name;) and will ſhew you, as far as it is lawful for me at preſent, how a Conjurer performs his Works: A Conjurer, in the vulgar Acceptation, is taken for one who has made a League, with the Devil; but I aſſure you that it only ſignifies a Philoſopher, or one that is a curious Obſerver of Events, and their true Cauſes; from which Obſervation he foretels Things that muſt happen, as if they were Contingencies: By this Means, Wars, Eclipſes, Storms, *&c.* are foretold. But the working of Miracles, which is falſly aſcrib'd to them, is no more than the Effect of their cunning Deluſion: For thoſe Men, by their unwearied Diligence, find out Qualities unknown to the Vulgar in the commoneſt Bodies: They will transform a Body (as they ſay) by deceiving the Sight, or ſubſtituting another in the Room of it; and this is done either by the Help of ſome Effluvia which they tranſmit to the Eyes of their Spectators, or by placing the Body to be tranſform'd in different Lights, which every one knows will alter the Colour, if not ſeemingly the Form of the Body. I have myſelf, a Powder, which will hinder the Rays of Light from being reflected from any Body, and ſo make it inviſible; and likewiſe a Bottle of Spirits, which will hinder a Man from ſeeing Bodies of ſuch Colours as I do deſign to conceal, except their Eyes be anointed with ſomething which I have prepar'd, to hinder the

the Operation of thoſe Spirits. I dare reveal no more at preſent, but ſhall proceed to inform you of mine own Adventures as briefly as I can.

After Supper, I conſented to ſtay with him, on Condition that he wou'd inſtruct me in his Art; which he in a ſhort Time perform'd. I liv'd with him thirty nine Years, for the moſt Part pretty pleaſantly, tho' in the Beginning I did not much care for the Converſation of Perſons I could not ſee; for he kept many Servants, who were firm to his Intereſt on Account of the good Wages which he gave them, and who were not to be ſeen by any Stranger, for fear of a Diſcovery. He ſupply'd them with Money by the Help of the Philoſopher's Stone, which he was in Poſſeſſion of, and generally kept one Perſon inviſible to buy him Neceſſaries. During the firſt three Years, I was employ'd in grinding Powders, gathering Herbs, and boiling them for Uſe; and ſometimes was allow'd to ſee the Manner of ſome of their Performances. When I had attain'd to this ſmall Knowledge, I began to think myſelf as expert as my Maſter, and reſolv'd to give him a Proof of my Skill, upon the firſt Opportunity.

But ſee how Fortune favour'd my Deſign: I was order'd one Day to make a certain Powder; and to this End, I was firſt to waſh a Piece of Wood in a Chymical Liquor, and then hammer it it till I had broke the Continuity of the Parts: All this I did; and above my Orders, I wet the Powder in this Liquor, purely to ſee what Effect it wou'd have, and was a little amaz'd, that the Powder upon being wet became inviſible, the Bulk of it ſtill remaining the ſame, as I obſerved by feeling it. I immediately concluded that the Colour was latent in the Liquor, ſince the Wood had loſt it; and thought, that to extract the Colour from the Liquor, wou'd be a ſufficient Proof of my

my Art. Accordingly I took the Liquor, and plac'd it in a Glaſs Veſſel over the Fire: This Veſſel I cover'd with three Folds of fine Linnen, and over it plac'd a Retort, to receive the Liquor as it ſhou'd be carried up in Vapours: After it had remain'd for the Space of three Hours over a gentle Fire, I perceiv'd that the Liquor was entirely forc'd into the Retort; and then I took it off to cool. When I had ſeparated the Veſſels, I ſaw the Colour (with no ſmall Joy) ſticking to the Linnen: This I artfully took from it, and laid it by, to be preſerv'd for a Rarity, which I will preſently ſhew you.

Perhaps you may wonder how a Body may be depriv'd of all Colour; or how Colour, which is only a Property of Body, can ſubſiſt without a Body; but this is not to be marvell'd at, when you conſider that it is as poſſible for a Property to ſubſiſt without a Body, as for nothing to have any Property. Yet ſome have affirm'd that nothing hath Properties, when they ſay that a Shadow is a *Nigrum Nihil*, or a Black Nothing. When I had effected this, I brought my Performance to my Maſter, who was very much delighted with it.

From that Time I was no longer kept in Ignorance of the moſt myſterious Part of his Art: I was firſt ſworn to obſerve certain Articles, and then inſtructed in many Niceties of Art: I was taught to gather Lightening, and preſerve it for Uſe; to make wholeſome Bread of Hail-Stones, and Tarts of driven Snow; to make Clocks of Radiſhes, and Buff-Belts of Nut-Shells; with many other Things too tedious to recount. In ſhort, I was taught to act Impoſſibilities, and find out Things that never had a Being. Thus I became a uſeful Servant to an indulgent Maſter, who repoſed more Confidence in me, than in any of his Domeſticks; and, in his Life-

Life-time, as well as at his Death, let me feel his Bounty.

A little before his Death, he was very much indiſpoſed, and thought that he would be in a fair Way of Recovery, if he removed to this Place where we now are: Accordingly he took me along with him, and we both arrived here ſafe by the Help of a Diving-Bell, which he kept for that Purpoſe. We were no ſooner arrived than his Sickneſs increaſed, which ſhortly made an End of him. About an Hour before he died, he called me to him, and ſpoke to me like a kind Father, adviſing me, and bequeathing all his Poſſeſſions to me.

I know, ſaid he, that the Hour of my Death is at hand; and now I bid Farewel to all the gilded Vanity which Men ſo eagerly purſue. Mark well my Words, and do not ſuſpect a dying Man of Falſhood: I now am old, and fraught with Experience and Obſervation, which may be of uſe to you that are young: I have ſeen Fortune loaded with Gifts and Honours, ſmilingly courting me to enjoy her; yet, juſt when I hoped to poſſeſs her, ſhe hath frown'd; and not only baffled my Hopes, but deprived me of ſome ſmall Favours which I before quietly enjoyed. This Treatment convinc'd me that ſhe was giddy, and armed me againſt her Smiles, as well as Frowns: I oppoſed her with a ſuperior Power, and call'd Virtue to my Aid, who is conſtant to her Votaries: She led me far from Noiſe and Tumult, and brought me Contentment in Solitude. There I exerciſed my Mind, and improved it; and made Diſcoveries in Nature uſeful to myſelf and others; yet here Fortune was kind, and diſcovered her Blindneſs, by tempting one that was out of her Power. Her Shadows could not draw me from the real Subſtance; neither could Abundance of Gold make

me

me forget that I was a Man. If Riches could free a Man from Death, what Treaſures cou'd I offer, were I unwilling to die? But I reſign my Breath in Quietneſs, and my immortal Part thirſts after new Happineſs. The Thoughts of certain Death made me ſtudy to die well; and that my lateſt Hours ſhould not be full of Horror and Remorſe, all my worldly Goods I give to you, who will, I hope, rightly uſe them. Care and Diſquiet attends the Abuſe of them, whilſt Men look upon thoſe Things which are, at beſt, but convenient, and often ſuperfluous, as neceſſary.

More he would have ſaid, but his Strength fail'd him; and, to my inexpreſſible Grief, he gave up the Ghoſt. He now lies buried in one End of this Cave in a Tomb, which I took Care to adorn, that being the only Way by which I could profeſs mine Eſteem for ſo indulgent and ſo kind a Maſter.

When *Sactuff* had made an End of Speaking, we requeſted of him to ſhew us ſome of his Rarieties, eſpecially the Philoſophers Stone, of which I had heard ſo much before, with but little Certainty. He conſented, and firſt produc'd the Colour ſubſiſting without a Body: It was a pale Red, ſuſpended, I know not how, in a little Box; it touched no Part of the Box, neither could it be felt, or eaſily removed.

When we had wondered a while at this, he ſhew'd us the Philoſopher's Stone. It was a little Piece of compounded Earth, ſomewhat reſembling a Man: It was improperly call'd a Stone, and had that Name on Account of its Inſenſibility. Its Arms were extended, and its Paws were ready to graſp at any Thing: Its Countenance was pale and meagre, and looked like one almoſt ſpent with over-watching, and prey'd upon by Cares. It ſtood upon an Heap of Gold, attended by ſeveral

Phantoms: Avarice, Fear, and Diſcontent, were its inſeparable Attendants, which laboured to increaſe, as well as preſerve the baneful Store. The Phantom of Avarice was conſtantly commending the Poſſeſſions of others, and propoſing Means to bring them to this uſeleſs Lump; while that of Fear would raiſe imaginary Doubts, and rack her Invention for Difficulties. Thoſe two were at continual Diſcord; for Avarice would bring in Security to its Aid; but Fear oppoſed it, by ſetting forth, that it was unguarded and dangerous. All this while Diſcontent ſat brooding over their Jars, and by the Aſſiſtance of Deſpair found out Means to foment them. Pleaſure once came, and offered them his Service; but they unanimouſly rejected it, urged on by Fear, who ſhewed them all the Extravagancies which Pleaſure was liable to. Notwithſtanding thoſe Domeſtick Broils, they all concurred in increaſing the Store; and to this End they employ'd two other Phantoms, the Deſire and Neceſſity of others. Thoſe brought Meterials convertible into Gold, whilſt the others cauſing them to undergo many Changes, at length made them *Sterling*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Containing an Account of the Author's hammering out a Poem. The Poem. Sactuff's *Form and Mantle. The Author and* Tckbrff's *Eſcape thence; with their Arrival at a ſtrange Country. An amazing Sight: The Reaſon of it; with the Manner of their learning their Language. Their Appearing before the King; and their being made Correctors-General to the Book of Fame.*

IN the next Place *Sactuff* led us to ſee his Men at Work, (whoſe Manner of working I have already deſcrib'd,) and complied with a Requeſt of mine, in ſuffering me to hammer out a Poem. In order to this I wrote the Letters of the *Engliſh* Alphabet upon Pieces of Paper, as above, and then proceeded to down right Hammering: After ſome little Labour I collected the following Poem, which I here ſet down with the Alteration of but two Words ſince it left the Moon. When I had made the Poem I hammered for a Title, and could find no other than that which is perfixed to it. The making of the Poem had like to prove the Cauſe of my Confinement, ſince it made *Sactuff* conceive too well of my Ability, to become ſerviceable to him.

RODOMONTADO BEMBUZ.

THE happy Pa-Gods *of the gloomy Seas,*
Shall make the World with Taratantara *blaze,*
When Indian *Firelooks ſends us* Dumplins *home,*
And wond'rous Woodcocks *have forgot to roam.*

The British *Widows in the* Indian *Trees,*
With Hairs diſhevell'd danggling on their Knees:
In magick Noiſe *behold the glimmering Froth,*
And in my Pockets Pitchers *full of Broth.*
The ſwearing Dewlap *of the ſnowy Herd,*
And Pigs *ſweet ſinging with a downy Beard:*
But now behold what's done beneath the Main,
The ſtarry Tritons, *and the gilded Bean;*
While thund'ring Piſmires *clog the ſable Brain,*
And wond'ring Echoes tumble o'er the Plain.
In lolling Numbers I ſhall ne'er begin
To tell the Proweſs of a lighted Gin.
Thus Keckerman *and* Crakanthorp *forget to die,*
And Peter Fiskiſon *ſhall ceaſe to fly:*
We'll echo Murmurs with a Hunting Horn;
And ſtartle all the Children yet unborn:
Of Shoeing-Horns I'll ſing the Praiſe,
And on their Aſhes Pyramids *will raiſe:*
Nor ſquabbling Papiſts, *or the frighted* Moor,
Shall e'er make Derby *piſs behind the Door.*
The Deeds of Atlas, *or ſome pretty Swain,*
Are now, alas! alas! they're all in vain!
In Hemlock *Rays, I'll ſwagger to the Sky,*
And make the Whirlwinds *in ſweet Numbers fly:*
While groveling Criticks *wallow in the Mire,*
I'll ſoar aloft to tune my warbling Lyre.

When I had finiſh'd this Poem, I ſhew'd and explain'd it to *Sacſtuff*; who immediately offer'd me a conſiderable Penſion to aſſiſt him in his Work. I did not poſitively refuſe him, but begg'd a little Time to conſider of it. We remain'd in this Cave ſixteen Days; during which Time we had good Entertainment as the Place afforded; and we were conſtantly conſidering how we ſhould eſcape. After *Sacſtuff* had told us that he was pleas'd with our Company, one Time, when we were all cheerfully converſing, I took Occaſion to ask him ſome Queſ-

tions

tions about his ſtrange Form. He told me, that at his Birth he was unlike other Children; but could never aſſign any Cauſe for it, other than ſome ſtrange Conceits, and Miſmanagement of his Mother, while he was in her Womb. I do not, ſaid he, repine at mine uncommon Form, well knowing that my Body ſhould be the leaſt of my Concern, ſince my Deformity cannot hinder the Operations of my Mind. Whenſoever, indeed, I appear abroad, I cover myſelf cloſe with this Mantle, which was very wonderfully made: It was made by my Maſter of a Salt Wave, artfully dried in Smoke: He firſt infus'd a coagulating Liquor into it, and then ſpread it upon a Frame till it became dry, and afterwards he painted it.

It was now almoſt Time to betake ourſelves to Reſt, when I call'd *Tckbrff* aſide, and propos'd to him a Method of eſcaping. I had before enquir'd of ſome of the Servants where the Chimney open'd itſelf; and was told, that about a League thence it open'd into a Cave, but was impaſſable, on account of the Smoke and craggy Rock that ſurrounded it: Yet I believ'd that if we aſcended when the Fire was out, we might, with ſome Difficulty, eſcape. *Tckbrff* was of my Opinion, and willed inſtantly to ſet about it; but the old Mathematician would by no Means venture himſelf into it; for, ſaid he, I can perceive near the Mouth of it a great many acute Angles, which my Fleſh has a natural Averſion to. However, ſince you are reſolv'd to venture, I will keep them from lighting a Fire as long as I can, and wiſh you Succeſs.

When we had taken our Leave of him, he retir'd to his Bed, and left us waiting till we ſhould think they were all aſleep, at which Time, when it came, we reſolutely aſcended. We had not got far when we were minded to go down again; and certainly would, had we not perceived our Paſſage

to

to grow leſs ſteep. Never did Knight in enchanted Caſtle ſuffer more than we did in paſſing through this gloomy Labyrinth; our Cloaths and Skins were much torn, and our Mouths filled with Soot. When we had climb'd about a Mile, our Paſſage became more eaſy, which encouraged us to proceed, till after much Toil and Vexation we ſaw the Light, and could walk upright; we were then within fifty Yards of the Mouth of the Cave, which was very large, and open'd into a pleaſant Field.

We were no ſooner come out, than we return'd God Thanks for our Delivery, and waſh'd ourſelves in a River that was near; then we laid down to refreſh ourſelves in the Field, before we went any further, and conſulted upon Meaſures to be taken in this ſtrange Place. We had ſcarce ſat down, when a vaſt Quantity of Smoke iſſued out of the Cave: We ſuppos'd that *Sactuff* had caus'd a larger Fire than uſual to be made, in order to ſtifle us in our Flight: But if that was his Deſign, it was fruſtrated. After we had reſted a while, we roſe, and made towards a Town that was not very far thence.

In our Way thither, we met with an amazing Sight, a Field full of little Children, with their Heads juſt above Ground: I was mov'd with Horror, when I ſaw them to be too young to deſerve ſo ſevere a Puniſhment, as I thought that was. However, we went on till we came to an Houſe ſituate at one End of the Town: We went in, the Door being open; but could ſee no Body; beſides, we could ſee no Locks on any Door, but every Thing expos'd: We fear'd to meddle with any Thing, leſt, being caught in the Fact, we ſhould be impal'd alive; for we had form'd ſtrange Notions of this People's Cruelty. We left this Houſe, and went to another; where we found the Inhabitants within, who receiv'd us with pleaſant Looks, and caus'd us

to

to ſit down; but what they ſaid we were not able to underſtand; yet we ſuſpected Treachery to be couch'd under this Civility. That Night we were well entertain'd; and the next Morning ſeveral Foreigners were brought before us, to find out one that could underſtand us: Such a one at length we found, who interpreted to the Hearers what we ſaid, as well as gave us to underſtand that the People were kindly affected towards us. Our chief Concern was next to learn their Language; that we might be able to converſe with them, and find out their Manner of Living.

It was our good Fortune to have ſome of the Money of *Quinsay* about us, with which we hir'd a Perſon to inſtruct us in the Language. His Method, tho' uncommon, prov'd ſucceſsful; for in ſeventeen Days Time we became perfect Maſters of their Language: He caus'd us to wear every Night Paper Caps upon our Heads, cloſely ſhaved, and on the inner Side of thoſe Caps was wrote part of their Language. He then gave us a Potion to make us ſleep ſoundly, and ſweat; by which Means, when we awoke the next Day, we underſtood every Thing that was wrote on our Night-Caps.

For when the Pores of our Heads were open in ſweating, the Spirit of the Words was attracted by the Brain, in which it was embrac'd by the Soul, which every Body allows to have a Thirſt after Knowledge. That Words have a Spirit, is plain from the wonderful Effects which they produce, which the dead Letter would never be able to perform. Thus by ſleeping with the Language about our Heads, we ſoon underſtood it.

When we were capable of converſing, we found that we were not to be maintain'd always at others Expence; but if we deſign'd to live among them, we muſt prove uſeful to the Publick. To this End we conſulted, growing ſuſpicious that their Favours would

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puiſſant Hero, thou Glory of thy Race, and Wonder of the Age, pardon the meaneſt of thy Servants that attempts to enumerate thy Virtues; but they are ſo conſpicuous, that inanimate Things are ready to proclaim them: With which of thy good Qualities ſhall I begin; ſhall I firſt praiſe thy wonderful Knowledge in Arts, or rather thy ſurprizing Humanity towards us; that Humanity to which we owe that we are alive, and have an Opportunity of being aſtoniſh'd at thy glorious Manſions. Our greateſt Ambition is to ſerve thee; and if we prove defective in any Thing thou commandeſt, let our Willingneſs to undertake it attone for it. But here thy Perfections dazzle me, and thy Virtues ought rather to be admir'd in expreſſive Silence, than unworthily enumerated. Never was a Patron better pleas'd with a Dedication from one that ſcarce knew him: We were immediately ſet at Liberty, and invited to Dinner. You may believe that this was very acceptable to us, when I tell you that we very hungry.

Our Dinner was of Fiſh, ſome of which I knew the Names of, but other Diſhes, that were like *Olios*, I was an entire Stranger to. At Table I firſt gave a ſhort Account of my Coming to the Moon, and anſwer'd ſome Queſtions concerning the Earth, and then was favour'd with the following Account from him, that entertain'd us. To relate, ſaid he, all the Paſſages of my Life, would be too tedious, tho' they are, as far as I can ſee, no way inferior to what you have deliver'd concerning yourſelf, in being ſtrange and ſurprizing: I ſhall only hint at Matters of leſs Importance, and give you a full Account of Principals.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Containing a brief Account of Sactuff's *Life, with the Manner of his coming there. Of his ſhewing them his Rarities, eſpecially a Colour ſubſiſting without a Body, and the Philoſopher's Stone; with ſome Account of it.*

I Was born in *Balzil*, a City of *Poronis*, which is a Kingdom in the *Northern* Parts of the Moon: My Father enjoy'd a moderate Fortune, juſt ſufficient for the Maintenance of a numerous Family; for he had four Sons, and three Daughters. My eldeſt Brother being the greateſt Blockhead of the Family, was made a Merchant: In him was the old Proverb verify'd, that *Fools have Fortune*; for he became very rich. My ſecond Brother and I were ſent to School, and were deſign'd for a liberal Education. In my tender Years I diſcover'd the Marks of a comprehenſive Mind; and was not a little proud of the Praiſe and Careſſes of my Friends: This Humour ſo far prevail'd with me, that I thought myſelf perfectly knowing in many Things, which I was an utter Stranger to. I mightily affected Solitude, and was found often alone in the Fields, when my School-Fellows were aſſembled in Town at their Diverſions. It happen'd one Day, as I was taking my Walk, I was wholly taken up in repreſenting a long Scene of Proſperity to my Imagination, which I hop'd would befal me. So far was I tranſported with theſe Thoughts, that I had wander'd inſenſibly into a Wood at a good Diſtance from my Father's: Night was approaching, and I could not

CHAP. XII.

Containing an Account of the People. The Author's and Tckbrff's *Baniſhment. The Author alone prepares to return to the Earth: The Manner of his coming. His Arrival at the Land of Parrots: Their Kindneſs to him. He deſtroys ſome of their Enemies. In return, they lend their Aſſiſtance to ſet him on the Coaſt of* Guinea; *whence he ſail'd to* London.

THE Generality of them were kind and affectionate to each other, which produc'd in them an Openneſs of living, whereby they held all Things almoſt in common. When they went abroad, they left their Houſes open, and knew not what a Lock was. It was uſual with them to aſſiſt each other in their private Concerns, without the Expectation of any Reward, other than the like Kindneſs, if requiſite. In their Marriages they never us'd any tedious Courtſhips; but when a Woman was marriagable, her neareſt Friend advertis'd it, with her good and bad Qualities, if ſhe had any, and invited Perſons to come and treat with them about her, that ſo if their Inclinations were the ſame, they might ſpeedily be join'd. Upon the Deceaſe of an Husband, the Wife, if inclin'd to Marriage, hung out a plain Black Flag, to ſignify her Reſolution to have a ſecond Husband. Sometimes a Widow wou'd hang out a Black Flag, with a Death's Head in the Middle of it, thereby declaring her Averſion to Marriage; as by

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by the ſame Arms Pyrates declare their Enmity to Mankind.

Here, again, I believed that I was ſettled for Life; but I ſoon found my Miſtake, and happily found out Means to return to the Earth. The Occaſion of my leaving them was this: There was brought before us one Day an Account of a certain Nobleman, who, by a baſe and underhand Dealing, had drawn off many of the King's Subjects from their Allegiance: This was confirmed to us by ſome whom he had corrupted. I immediately enter'd it, and publiſhed his Crime, with ſome Conſiderations upon Rebellion, which render'd them odious to the People. As ſoon as this was publick, he found out thoſe who had turned againſt him, and, by Promiſes of Security and Bribes, caus'd them publickly to recant, and, further, to declare that we, out of Malice to the Nobleman, had hired them to accuſe him. All that we could ſay could not clear us; for the King believed our Accuſers honeſt, and ſentenc'd us, within twenty Days to depart from his Dominions.

Tckbrff propoſed to return to *Quqns*; but I ſaid we had not Money ſufficient to bear our Charges thither, ſince we would be obliged, on Account of ſome vaſt Mountains, to go round-about a great Part of the Moon, to arrive at it. What (ſaid he) will you then remain here to be put to Death? I anſwer'd, that I had form'd a Deſign of attempting a Return to the Earth, and would be exceeding happy if he would bear me Company thither: He replied, that it ſeem'd to him impracticable: Beſides, if it ſhould ſucceed, he would not deſire to live among ſuch Inhabitants of it, as I had deſcribed to him; yet, ſince we muſt part, ſaid he, I will aſſiſt you, if I can, while I ſtay here: But ſurely you don't intend to truſt to a Whirl-Wind a ſecond Time? I confeſs'd that I did not like

ſuch Travelling, but intended to go thither after the following Manner.

We already know, ſaid I, the Height of the Moon's *Atmoſphere*, and know how Gun-Powder will raiſe a Ball of any Weight to any Height: Now I deſign to place myſelf in the Middle of ten wooden Veſſels, placed one within another, with the Outermoſt ſtrongly hooped with Iron, to prevent its breaking. This I will place over 7000 Barrels of Powder, which I know will raiſe me to the Top of the *Atmoſphere*. I ſhould here obſerve, that there were ſeveral Mountains out of which they dug Gun-Powder, which was made fit for uſe, as Salt is on the Earth, by expoſing it to the intenſe Heat of the Sun in ſome Parts that are very near the Equator. The Mountains were called *Pſefwhthbz*, or the *Devil's Warts*. But before I blow myſelf up, I'll provide myſelf with a large Pair of Wings, which I will faſten to my Arms in my Reſting-Place; by the Help of which I will fly down to the Earth.

Here he objected that both the Veſſels and I would be ſet on Eire. To this I anſwered, that I had a Remedy to prevent that; for, ſaid I, between the Veſſels I will pour a Quantity of Water, which will prevent the burning any but the Outermoſt, by boring Holes in the Sides of all the Innermoſt, excepting that in which I ſtand, thro' which the Water may freely paſs to quench the Outer, which, I believe, will be fir'd; that which is in the Middle ſhall have no Holes in it, that ſo the Water may not come near me: The upper Part of my Tubs I will cover with two Plates of Tin, between which I will place a Quantity of wet Sand to prevent the lowermoſt Plate from ſetting the Wood on Fire: This Cover ſhall be faſtned by me on the Inſide, ſo as that I can throw it off when I think that I am got out of the Smoak. I'll ſupply the Want

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Want of freſh Air by ſome Bottles of animal Spirits; and will prevent the Veſſels from touching each other, by placing Pieces of Lead between the Sides and Bottoms, which upon the Approach of the Fire, will melt and fall off before they can do any Harm. I believe that my Motion will be pretty ſwift; but I am uſed to travel Poſt, and by this Time can bear to be hurried. I provide my ſelf with Wings, to prevent my too rapid Fall to the Earth; for I believe, were I not thus provided, I ſhould not eſcape ſo well as I did in my Fall to the Moon.

Tckbrff ſaid, that the Deſign, though rendered a little feaſible, might not ſucceed, and many unforeſeen Accidents might cauſe it to miſcarry. As to that, ſaid I, I muſt rely upon Providence, which I hope will ſend me with News to my Countrymen, whoſe Ingenuity may, in Time, find out a more eaſy Method of maintaining a Correſpondence with other Planetary Inhabitants.

Immediately I ſet about preparing for my Departure, and in about a Week's Time had all Things ready for it. The Morning before I was blown up, I took my Leave of *Tckbrff*, and my other Friends, with the utmoſt Regret. He preſented me with a Tobacco-Stopper; and in return, I gave him an *Iriſh* Bottle-Skrew. He would not be a Spectator of my leaving 'em, for he could not believe that I would ſurvive it.

In ſhort there was an Hole dug in the Earth for the Powder, and a Train laid of about a Mile long. When I enter'd my Tubs, as ſoon as I ſaw the Fire approaching me, I covered my ſelf, and in a ſhort Time was carried with great Rapidity far out of Sight; and with the Loſs of mine outer Tub, I arriv'd ſafe between the *Atmoſpheres* of the Earth and Moon; where I ſat a while to refreſh myſelf, and tie on my Wings for the Remainder of my Journey.

While

While I was ſitting here, there came a Flock of *Woodcocks* from the Moon, and alighted on my Tubs, where after having reſted a while, they made towards the Earth. It was of great Uſe to me to obſerve their Flight; for they being acquainted with the beſt Roads, were a Guide to me: They did not fly directly down, but going before the Wind, deſcended obliquely, to prevent, as I ſuppoſe, their being hurried down. I placed my Feet againſt my Tubs, and made after them. I could not keep up with them, ſo that in a little Time I loſt Sight of them.

I flew very pleaſantly, till I chanced to come to the *Southern* Parts of *Africk*, where I had like to be knock'd down with the Top of an high Mountain, as the Earth was revolving; but I timely perceiv'd it, and got over the *Ethiopick* Ocean. In that I durſt not alight, but flying more to the *South*, I alighted on a pleaſant Country, ſituate in *Terra Auſtralis incognita*, where in a delightful Grove I fell aſleep, being much tired with my flying, and almoſt roaſted with the Sun. I know not how long I ſlept, but I was awaken'd by a Number of *Parrots* that were ſitting in Trees about me. When I began to ſtir, they made a great Noiſe, and ſeem'd to be afraid of me, I believe, on Account of my Wings and Size. I then took but little Notice of them, but went to the Top of a Mountain, in order to look out for ſome Town, to which I might reſort; but ſeeing none, I could not tell what would become of me. The *Parrots* ſtill followed me, and by Degrees became leſs afraid of me; for I ſuddenly laid hold on one of them; upon which the reſt made a prodigious Noiſe; but when they perceived that I uſed it very gently, and let it go again, they came about me in great Numbers.

As a Return for my civil Treatment, they called to me by the Name *Crammrick*, and went before to a Cave

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Cave where they repoſited their *Winter's* Store, which conſiſted in Abundance of different Sorts of fine Fruits, which were laid upon broad dry Leaves ſpread over a Moſs. One of them preſented me with a Bunch of Raiſins, and another with ſome other choice Fruits, till I had eaten plentifully: This was my daily Entertainment for many Days, till I one Day found by chance a kind of Grain, not unlike Peaſe, which I dried, and pounding it between two Stones, I mixed it with Water, then I moulded it into a thin Cake, and bak'd it in the Sun. This I uſed for Bread, neither was it unpleaſant, and eat it with the Fleſh of ſome ſmall Animals common among them, after I had dried it by the Sun. After every Meal I made, I had a Collation of fine Fruit brought me, and might have lived entirely upon it, had I not feared that it would not agree well with my Conſtitution, and perhaps breed a Famine among thoſe that were ſo kind to me.

By Degrees I came to know the Names of ſeveral Things in their Language, and could ſalute thoſe that I met, and in a little Time was able to converſe with them. The only Fault that I could find with them, was, that they were too talkative, like Women, conſtantly asking impertinent Queſtions. They lived under a Monarchial Government, and obſerved a lineal Succeſſion. They had certain Feſtivals in Honour of their King, which they celebrated by regular Flights in the Air, and Songs in the Praiſe of their Monarch; but thoſe Feſtivals were attended generally with a great Slaughter of them, occaſion'd by ſome Birds of Prey that uſed to watch this Opportunity to deſtroy them, and plunder their Fruits. They complained to me of this Calamity, and asked if I could provide a Remedy againſt it. I asked in what Manner they attack'd them; and was told, that they purſued them whitherſoever they fled,

fled, till they were tired of deſtroying them; and then they went to their Store to plunder it.

I promis'd my Aſſiſtance; and accordingly, when the Feſtival was come, I cover'd my Face and Head with a Cap made of ſtrong Bark, only I left Holes in it for my Mouth and Eyes, and placed myſelf with a Club in my Hand by the Store. The Birds of Prey arriv'd, and after a great Fight went to viſit the Store: They did not come all at once, but in ſmall Companies; moſt of which I deſtroy'd, though they made what Reſiſtance they could, and the reſt fled away. I number'd near an Hundred that I had kill'd, to the great Joy of the *Parrots*, who ſpent the Remainder of the Day in praiſing me for the Victory, and proffering me their Service in any thing they were able to perform. I thank'd them, and promis'd to make uſe of their Aſſiſtance in going to mine own Country; which they, with ſome Reluctance to part with me, at length conſented to.

I firſt with ſharp Flints, and a Knife which I had in my Pocket, cut down as many ſmall Trees, as I, with much Labour and Difficulty, made a pretty large Boat of, not unlike thoſe made uſe of in the North of *Ireland*, ſave that it was not covered with Skins, inſtead of which I made uſe of Gum, of which there was great Plenty, with which I daub'd it all over, ſo that it would keep out the Water, and bear me without Danger. When this was finiſh'd, I twiſted as many Twigs together as ſerv'd me inſtead of ſeveral Ropes: Theſe I faſtened to the Stem of my Boat, and begg'd of the King, that he would lend me as many of his Subjects as would be able to draw my Boat to the neareſt Country that was inhabited by Men.

At length he comply'd, and allow'd us a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſion for our Voyage. We put off early in the Morning, after Abundance of Ceremony

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Ceremony at our parting. The Birds which came along with me, took hold of the Twigs faſtened at the Stem of the Boat; and being many in Number, in ſixty Days Time we got ſafe into the *Trade-Winds*, which in ſeventeen Days more drove us on the Coaſt of *Guinea*. The Birds would not come aſhore with me, but left me pretty near it, ſo that I did ſwim out, while they carried my Cloaths and Wings, and dropp'd them down to me, but would not alight: They went back again to the Boat, where, after a moderate Repaſt, they went away.

There was ſo great a Number of them, that they reliev'd each other very often, and ſail'd with little Trouble.

When I was arriv'd at *Guinea*, I ſought for *Engliſh* Merchants, and found a very civil Gentleman, one Mr. *Jacob Broome*, who hir'd me for a Sailor towards *England*: But I rather liv'd like a Paſſenger than a common Sailor; for Mr. *Broome* was ſo taken with my Adventures, that he exempted me from the Office of a common Sailor, and made me his Companion, while I gave him an Account of my Travels.

Our Voyage was very eaſy; for we met with but one ſmall Storm, and were chas'd for a Day by an *Algerine*. In our Road home I ſaw the Peak of *Teneriffe*, which brought many Things into my Mind, which griev'd me in the ſuffering, but pleas'd me in the remembering of them. Thence we ſail'd to *London*, and on the 12th of *September*, 1720. landed there. My Maſter furniſh'd me with what Money bore my Charges to *Dublin*, upon promiſing that I would publiſh mine Adventures. I arriv'd at *Dublin* the 27th of the ſame Month, where I was inform'd that my Friends were remov'd to the *North* of *Ireland*: Thither I follow'd them, being ſufficiently tir'd with Rambling; and there I reſolve to ſpend the Remainder of my Days in,

Quiet, if Fortune has not ſome unforeſeen Trouble in Store for me.

Thus in the Space of two Years, three Months, twenty one Days, I view'd a great Part both of the Earth and Moon: There are few, I believe, would run the Riſque that I did, though they may be deſirous of ſeeing what I ſaw; for a *Whirlwind* is not the eaſieſt Vehicle; and being blow'd up, it but little better. If I have ſaid any Thing to diſpleaſe the Ladies, let them go on to drink *Tea*, and kill themſelves out of Spight: If the Beaux are angry, I care not; and the Criticks may go hang themſelves, e're they ſhall vex me: Beſides, let them all conſider, that what is here ſpoken is of the Inhabitants of the Moon. Well-meaning Perſons I eſteem, and to their Cenſure I wholly ſubmit, who, I am perſuaded, will not expect the greateſt Exactneſs, and much Rhetorick, from a Sailor, ſtudious to deliver the Truth.

The End of the First Part.

THE

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THE DEDICATION.

TO THE

Worthy, Daring, Adventurous, Thrice-renown'd, and Victorious Captain LEMUEL GULLIVER.

SHALL a Poet find a Patron, and not a Lunatick? Let it not be ſaid, *Gulliver*'s alive, or the *Laputians* had e're now cruſh'd us, by coming down to mourn him; yet his Luſtre dazzles; he cannot be conceal'd: His Fame rings loudly in the MOON: *To Clods of Earth I tell it.*

The DEDICATION.

Thee, *Gulliver*, I ſtile moſt worthy; and as I believe thee averſe to Flattery, as free from Pride, I am perſuaded that you will not be offended at a *Dedication* in the *Rear*, but approve of, and accept, if what goes before be worth your Notice: Accept it according to your wonted Candour, and believe me to be,

With all due Reſpect,

Your moſt Devoted

Humble Servant,

Murtagh Mc. Dermot.

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would ſhortly ceaſe, when we had told them of all our Adventures that were pleaſing to them ; for the People were of an itching Temper, fond of Novelty, and quickly cloy'd with their choiceſt Delights. They liv'd under a wiſe King, that preferr'd their Safety before his own ; and murmur'd at all his Proceedings, when they were not fully ſatisfied of every Thing that induc'd him to take any Meaſures for their Welfare ; tho' they knew him oblig'd by all Ties, divine and human, as willing alſo, to provide for their Happineſs and Security.

Now that we were able to converſe with them, I enquired into the Meaning of that Sight of young Children, which we had ſeen as we came to this Place ; and was told, that many eminent Politicians, from nice Experiments and Obſervations made upon the Body Politick, had infallibly predicted a great Diſtemper in it, which wou'd require a more than ordinary Effuſion of Blood, in order to cure it : To this End, Orders were given for ſowing two thouſand Acres with Men, which ſhou'd be ready to bleed when Occaſion requir'd. Beſides, this way of producing them was much more ſpeedy, than that of being born of a Woman. They had a certain Plant growing among them, of whoſe Berries, laid in Hot-Beds, Children were thus form'd.

But as I ſaid before, beginning to be tired of our Dependance upon thoſe whom we thought unwilling longer to maintain us, we went directly to the King, and offer'd him our Service as Soldiers, and Perſons whom Experience had confirm'd in many Things uſeful to a *Commonwealth* : We were well receiv'd, and upon Examination anſwering ſome Queſtions, were ſettled into ſome Places which we could manage, with a Promiſe of Preferment if we rightly behav'd.

The

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The Place aſſign'd me, was to be Corrector-General of the *Book* of *Fame*, which was deliver'd to me. In it I ſet down every Report that was ſpread; and by comparing the different Accounts that were given, I form'd ſome ſtated Opinion, which every one was oblig'd to aſſent to, under the Penalty of having ſome very ſcandalous Report divulg'd and confirm'd upon them.

The Deſign of this Office was to prevent the Loſs of Time in uſeleſs Speculations on their Neighbours Actions, as well as to reſtrain a licentious way of ſpeaking of others, which had been the Cauſe of many Diſturbances. Now whenſoever I declar'd on any Story, if it was but ſome trivial Matter, I omitted ſuch Circumſtances as might not be favourably underſtood by all that heard them; by which means, in a little Time, the People made Allowances for the Infirmities they were ſubject to, and began to cheriſh a brotherly Love among them.

I publiſh'd among them, a Multiplication Table, by which they might be capable of diſcerning the Growth of any Story, and diſcover in what ſort of Minds it acquir'd any Thing. I laid down alſo ſome Rules for diſtinguiſhing the ſimple Reports from the compound; as alſo for being acquainted with the arithmetical Progreſſion of a Tale, and diſcovering its Age by its Size and Complexion. As oft as any noted Piece of Villany was laid before me, I publiſh'd it with all the aggravating Circumſtances that ſhou'd deter others from the like Practice; yet this, however uſeful, had like to have been my Ruin, as ſhall be told in its proper Place.

Tckbriff was my Aſſiſtant in my Office, and ſhar'd with me both in the Trouble and Penſion. We liv'd in this Manner for the Space of two Years; and when we were at Leiſure, we ſpent our Time in obſerving the Behaviour of the People.

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Adver-

Advertiſement.

SINCE I thought of making this Publick, I met with an Account of Travelling in *Whirlwinds*, not unlike my Paſſage into the MOON, which is here inſerted, taken from *Dickſon*'s NEWS-LETTER, as follows:

Reading, June 5. 1727.

YEſterday a *Whirlwind* took up into the Air, near 100 Yards from the Ground, four Hay-Cocks in a Field near this Town, each weighing 200 Pound, and carried them to another Place half a Mile off.

N. B. Perhaps ſome may imagine my being in the MOON to be only a mere Dream; but why one ſhould not be as likely as the other, I ſhall leave it to the Judgment of the Reader after he has read the Foregoing *TRIP*, *&c.*

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